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Current Topics at the Institute.

THE opening meeting at the Institute of Architects on Monday was an unusually full one, the attendance being, no doubt, in part augmented by the interest felt by many of the Associate-Members in the question of the memorial which was to be read on their behalf in favour of what may be called an extension of the franchise, by admitting the Associates to the privilege of voting at the meetings. The memorial in regard to this subject, which will be found embodied in our general report of the meeting, was read by Mr. Richards Julian,—"Well recited, with good accent and good discretion," like Hamlet's quotation from Pyrrhus,—amid the applause of his colleagues. From the tone in which the address was received by the President we may probably assume that there is every disposition on the part of the Council to accede to the views embodied in it; and, after careful consideration of the matter, we come to the conclusion that they will act wisely in doing so, and that the proposition, provided it is not set up as a precedent for rash and unholy tampering with the charter, is both reasonable in itself and for the good of the Institute. It has been urged that to give votes to the Associates will be practically to put them on a level with the Fellows, and, in fact, to give them the privileges of Fellows for a lower subscription. But, in the first place, it may be hoped that there is something more in the position of full membership than mere voting power, more especially as the Fellows alone are eligible for election to serve on the Council, and there is no talk on the part of the Associates of asking for this privilege also. In the second place, it must be admitted that a considerable proportion of the attendance at each meeting is furnished by the body of Associates, who take a lively interest in the proceedings, and some of whom speak with ability and force in the debates; and it is likely that a good deal more interest and life will be imported into the meetings of the Institute if the large body of junior members, many of them talented men who are likely to have a considerable effect in making the future of the Institute, are permitted to express their opinion in a practical as well as a theoretical manner, instead of sitting by and merely watching the solemn but generally rather small procession of Fellows file out at one door and in at the other to make their offerings at the shrine of the ballot-box.

So far, we imagine, the House is with us on the whole; nor are we likely to encounter any material opposition of opinion when we express our cordial appreciation of the tone and style of Mr. Christian's address, characterised as it was by a sincerity, earnestness, and good sense well calculated to confirm the feeling of respect and regard with which its author is universally regarded in the profession. The sequel of the proceedings was probably not regarded with equal approval and respect by the majority of the meeting, although courtesy and the (we believe) usual precedent of not entering into any debate on that occasion, kept some members silent who might otherwise have felt inclined to enter a protest against some of the utterances of the evening, which, as it was, passed with no outwardly dissentient voice. Some of us may be inclined to ask, for instance, why it should be thought necessary to import into the proceedings, for the purpose of proposing a vote of thanks for the presidential address, the assistance of the permanent Secretary of the Office of Works, whose name, despite his official position, has no weight whatever on architectural or artistic subjects, with any portion of the public who really understand such subjects; whose attitude towards the architectural profession has always been the reverse of respectful; and whose powers of oratory did not enable him to rise to the fluent expression of even the most ordinary platitudes of the occasion. Some of us may be inclined further to ask whether it is particularly suitable that the opening meeting of the central body of architects should be made an opportunity for their being good-naturedly lectured by the First Commissioner of Works on subjects which many, if not most of them, understand much better than he does, and hearing from him, without any decent chance of reply, a statement of his entire satisfaction with his own course of procedure in regard to matters in which they are much more fitted to instruct him, and on which many of them differ *in toto* from his theory and practice alike. In one respect, indeed, we may heartily congratulate the First Commissioner. The reward of a good conscience, the sense that we have done exactly what is right in every respect, the state of perfect and sincere satisfaction with ourselves, is a blissful frame of mind to which we would all aspire, but which few of us ever succeed in realising. In this respect, at least, the name of the First Commissioner of Works may be inscribed among those of the blessed who have attained Nirwana.

Upon the subjects in regard to which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre displayed so much satisfaction he had no doubt a lead from the presidential address in the first instance. In regard to one of these, the recent War Offices competition the President of the Institute and the First Commissioner, of course, stand in a special relation to one another, having been both acting as members of the Committee of Selection; and it was inevitable, therefore, that the president should support the award in the competition, having been himself directly concerned in determining it. And there was much in Mr. Christian's tone in speaking of this matter with which we must fully sympathise. As to his claim that the decision was arrived at in the most fair and honourable manner, and with the most absolute intention to do justice to every one, we have already expressed our full conviction on that point; we believe no competition was ever decided with more absolute purity from interested or partial motives, and we have declined to entertain or publish any suggestions to the contrary, some of which have reached us. And every one will sympathise with the kindly and generous tone of Mr. Christian in the portion of his address in which he spoke of the success which had attended the labours of two young men, solitary students in a provincial town, who were able with no special advantages to produce "so fine a plan and so good an elevation, and drawings which have never been surpassed for perfect execution." Under the circumstances now known the success achieved by the architects referred to is certainly remarkable; they are entitled to the full credit of it, as well as to the solid advantage and position which they have attained by the decision of the Committee, which is, of course, binding on all concerned. But it is at the same time rather to be regretted that the President of the Institute should have appeared to give the authority of his position to the idea that beautiful drawing is a matter of any real importance in an architectural competition. It is one of the standing complaints against the competition system that success often depends so largely upon the beauty of the drawings; and it is perfectly evident that in the present case this element has not been without its effect on the minds of even the professional judges. If these things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If eminent professional judges cannot resist the blandishments of drawing, how can we expect it of amateur judges? We might rather have expected the President of the central Architectural Society, above all other persons, to emphasise the fact that draughtsmanship is *not* architecture: there certainly never was a period when the lesson was more needed than at present. But this is nothing to the extraordinary anti-climax made by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in reference to the same subject. They

had gone into the examination of the drawings, he told us, with the greatest care and impartiality, and the result, he pointed out, with a smile of congratulation, was that they had brought forward two architects absolutely unknown to fame: in other words, that the carrying out of the greatest building of the day was to be placed in the hands of untried men, who are to complete their architectural studies over the edifice, at the public expense. That the committee are bound in honour to abide by their decision is unquestionable; that the result should be matter of special congratulation is another affair altogether; and that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre should deliberately have told the meeting at the Institute, as he did, that the decision "appeared to have given universal satisfaction," is a statement which we really hardly know how to characterise. We are probably as favourably placed for forming an estimate of general opinion on the subject, professional as well as amateur, as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and our experience is that the result has mostly been regarded as exceedingly unsatisfactory.

One word as to the comparison between this and some former great competitions, which was suggested by the First Commissioner. We were given to understand that now at last there was to be not only a perfectly fair competition (a promise which has been fulfilled), but that there was to be one based on the practical requirements of the case, and that the best building for its practical purpose was to be evolved. We doubt very much whether the latter end has been attained, and whether there were not plans, both among the nine and among those who were passed over in the first competition, which, in important practical points, are much superior to the one selected. We doubt very much whether the mere drawing has not had an effect on the minds of the judges, beyond what they are even quite conscious of themselves. But, architecturally, the contrast between this and the last great competition is extraordinary and rather painful. In the competition for the Law Courts, not only were the leading men of the day represented, while they are all conspicuously absent from the recent competition; but there were coruscations of architectural genius about the Law Courts competition which left an impression not easily to be effaced. No one who studied that set of designs is likely to forget Burges's elevation, or Mr. Garling's powerful and original design, or Mr. Seddon's bold conception of the Record Tower; not to recall other designs which presented a total effect of grandeur and dignity, even without riveting the attention by special originality; and the President of the Institute himself took especial occasion, in the address, to defend and praise the existing result of that competition. In comparison with that, how does the recent competition look? Making due recognition of some refined detail in one or two of the elevations, of a very charming interior perspective which will be remembered as the most prominent feature of the competition, and of exceptionally beautiful draughtsmanship in the selected design, the second competition has produced nothing beyond architectural mediocrity, intermingled with absolute architectural vulgarity in some instances. We do not wish to go into personalities, but there are things among the nine favoured designs of which it may be said that the very proposition for their execution in such a situation, and for such an important building, is utterly incomprehensible, and little short of an enormity; and is this a result for the responsible Government official to blow such pæans of self-congratulation over?

Another subject on which the members of the Institute had the advantage of hearing the First Commissioner's own estimate of his work was in regard to the proposed treatment of Westminster Hall, and the modern Mediævalising process at the Tower. On the subject of Westminster Hall we have already expressed our opinion strongly; and we publish, in another column, a letter from an independent witness, Mr. Tarver, who is certainly more competent to speak on such a subject than any one in the Office of Works, and who denounces what he rightly calls "playing at architecture." Mr. Shaw-Lefevre shelters himself under the authority of Mr. Pearson, as his professional adviser in the matter; but it has been stated by the Precentor of Lincoln, in the *Times*, that to his knowledge Mr. Pearson's own wishes in the matter had been overruled; and we have never seen any contradiction of the statement.

Such a question as the treatment of the side of Westminster Hall, under the present circumstances, is, of course, both an interesting and a difficult one, and would have been well worth discussing with the official authority at a meeting of the Institute. But the official authority seems to have no notion of the kind. His attitude is expressed in the couplet that opens one of the "Rejected Addresses":—

"I am a blessed Glendoveer,
'Tis mine to speak and yours to hear."

The architects may certainly be excused if they find the position a little illogical. Friendly reciprocity between the Office of Works and the Institute is, no doubt, desirable, but we do not expect the reciprocity to be all on one side. It was the crowning point of the character of Chaucer's most model personage or "persoun" that—

"Gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

The First Commissioner of Works showed a great practical reverence for the latter half of the maxim. Perhaps, in addressing a body of professional experts on matters concerning which he is only nominally and *ex officio* an authority, a little more recognition of the other half of the sentiment would not have been out of place.

WORKMEN'S HOMES AND THEIR ADJUNCTS.

THE question which has been exercising the minds of philanthropists for half a century, and which has more lately been pressed home on the consideration of the Legislature in our own country, is a problem calling for solution more or less in every European State. Private beneficence has always led the way, and in many instances has successfully provided for the wants of immediate dependents. Wealthy manufacturers and commercial men have devoted large sums towards the welfare of their workmen and servants, as regards both their physical and moral needs. Since the enormous development of the railway system most of our great companies have recognised that there are duties devolving on them beyond the mere punctual payment of the weekly wages; and that, if only with a view to secure faithful service, money is well laid out in assisting their *employés* to maintain comfortable homes, in encouraging them to exercise habits of thrift by the creation of benefit and other societies, and in providing them with means and places for indoor or out-door recreation. But, notwithstanding all that has been done, the fact confronts us that in our large industrial centres there still exists an amount of squalor and wretchedness, with their attendant physical and moral evils, utterly beyond the ability of individual effort to overtake, and with which properly organised co-operation only can effectually deal. A precisely similar state of things is found to exist in Paris and other great cities of the Continent; and it is with a view of suggesting the various modes of dealing with this crying need of the day that M. Emile Cacheux has published his elaborate treatise on the construction and management of workmen's dwellings, *crèches*, and kindred institutions,* which can be made to contribute to the comfort and welfare of the labouring and poorer classes of the community. He commences by observing that, according to recent statistics no fewer than 90,000 persons in France annually succumb to the pressure of want, and that, owing to the prevailing high prices of the absolute necessaries of life, this number must infallibly go on increasing until more stringent efforts are made to remedy the evils which exist. Several instances of the action taken by distinguished commercial men in France to grapple with the problem are well known to those who have similarly devoted themselves to its solution, notably that of M. Godin, the originator of cast-iron stoves, who not only erected extensive buildings for his workmen, but dwelt in the midst of them himself, and personally superintended the management of every detail. Another instance is that of the town of Mulhouse, with which the name of M. Dollfus must ever be gratefully connected, and which has attained a high degree of prosperity as an industrial centre, the more remarkable from the fact that none of the raw material used in its factories is produced in the neighbourhood, but has all to be imported from distant localities. That prosperity is said to be attributable in no small measure to the care taken of its working men, who are objects of solicitude to their employers from the cradle to the grave, and whose welfare is secured, not by an abnormal rise in wages, but by first locating them in suitable and comfortable dwellings, in next providing *crèches*, or nurseries for the infants while the mothers are at work, schools for the younger children, workshops for the elder, and training establishments for each special industry which is carried on in the town; in fact, in the words of M. Cacheux, Mulhouse gives its children a theoretical and practical education sufficient to enable them to become useful citizens, capable of earning a livelihood for themselves as long as they are able to work, and of securing a provision against the advent of old age. Owing to its excellent institutions, Mulhouse was enabled to tide over the terrible crisis of 1870, and to furnish support for its 40,000 working men. What has been done in Mulhouse, M. Cacheux would fain see carried out in Paris, where philanthropy, he laments, is confined to the distribution of money, and though it is to be had in abundance, yet no trouble is taken as to the mode in which, or the persons amongst whom, it is distributed.

The remedy which occurs to him as best calculated to put an end to the existing state of wretchedness in Paris is the formation of a Society of Public Welfare, which should search out and carry into effect the measures best adapted to attain that end. These measures he explains to be:—

1. To train up the greatest number possible of individuals so that they may be healthy, strong, and fitted for work.

2. To find for them suitable employment at such wages as will afford a livelihood for themselves and families, besides a provision against times of sickness, stoppage of work, accidents, infirmities, old age, and death.

3. To develope the moral, intellectual, and material welfare of working men by all the means hitherto adopted, and by such further measures as may seem to the Society to be conducive thereto.

4. To provide as effectively as possible for such individuals as for some cause or other have to be supported at the expense of their fellow-citizens.

The scope of such a Society, as M. Cacheux observes, is truly very extensive, and to ordinary minds it would seem almost impossible to attain the ends set before it; but he is not alarmed at the prospect, and thinks it perfectly feasible, if only existing societies and charitable individuals could be persuaded to work together with a determination to carry it to a successful issue. For this purpose he set himself the task of compiling his work, and he has certainly succeeded in treating his subject most exhaustively; for he has collected together almost all the available information regarding it, and has then added a valuable contribution towards the difficult problem which is awaiting solution. The first part of the book is devoted to the subject of workmen's dwellings, specimens of which are given in the excellent series of plans which illustrate his work, together with explanations of the methods which have been pursued in various countries to provide for their erection, and of their relative accommodation and cost, the latter varying from 100*l.* in Mulhouse to 240*l.* in Paris for a house

* L'Économiste Pratique: Construction et Organisation des Crèches, Salles d'Asiles, Écoles, &c. Par Emile Cacheux, Ingénieur des Arts. Paris: Librairie Polytechnique; Baudry & Co., 15, Rue des Saints-Pères.

containing three rooms, besides kitchen and out-offices. The general conclusion he has arrived at is the same that has been considered to be most advantageous in England, and that is, to offer facilities such as building and land societies afford, to a tenant to become the owner of his tenement by the payment of a small annuity extending over a term of twenty years, more or less, in addition to the rent. In a paper read before the Society of Arts in February last, Mr. William Westgarth, who has proved the great interest he takes in this particular subject by offering prizes to the extent of 1,200*l.* for the best essays on dwellings for the poor, observed that he should like to see the plan tried "of giving to tenants a proprietary interest in their respective rooms or houses. A redemption fund spread over a term, say of thirty years, would add but 4d. to 6d. per week to rent." Of course, the objection to a workman buying a house in the neighbourhood of his factory is the risk of the failure of his employer; but notwithstanding this the practical result proves that working men are willing to undertake this risk, and that when the facility is afforded they take advantage of the opportunity of becoming the owners of their houses.

A section is devoted to the legislative measures which have been adopted in different countries with respect to workmen's dwellings and lodgings; those which obtain in England, especially the Common Lodging House Act, and the regulations for ensuring proper sanitary conditions being particularly approved. The failure in Paris to secure attention being paid to ordinary sanitation in furnished lodgings leads M. Cacheux to the conclusion that the only way of curing this evil is the truly Gordian solution of banishing from the capital every one who is unable to meet the expenses of living there; but as the State would not be prepared to carry out such a drastic measure, he considers that it should use every possible means to stimulate the construction of suitable workmen's habitations, by promoting exhibitions of model houses, courses of sanitary lectures, and the like, for the purpose of teaching men to realise the dangers they incur by residing in overcrowded tenements, and neglecting to observe the most ordinary laws of health. The best method of removing night soil, a necessity in France, is discussed at length, and plans are given of many ingenious contrivances for the purpose, but as they are not applicable to the existing state of drainage arrangements generally in England it is unnecessary to allude to them further. There is one proposed improvement in lodging-houses, however, which seems desirable, and which has already received consideration in this country. It was alluded to by Mr. Westgarth as having been found successful in rudimentary forms in present cheap lodging-houses, and from it he considers "great social and recreational as well as economic benefits" are likely to ensue. His proposals of improvement on the modern great lodging-houses in this particular accord very much with the suggestions made by M. Cacheux, both advocating that where there are separate homes consisting of one or more rooms they should be grouped around a commodious hall or common sitting or recreation room, and should comprise a common kitchen, manager's shop or store, from which articles of food, cooked or otherwise, could be supplied. "Such a common hall when well lighted and warmed would admit of fires, kitchens, and lighting apparatus being dispensed with in the separate homes, and would likewise tend to diminish the risks from fire." Doubtless in the essays for which Mr. Westgarth has offered such handsome prizes, arrangements such as these will receive due attention, and in regard to them M. Cacheux's work contributes valuable suggestions.

The second part is devoted to the elucidation of the first of the measures which the Public Welfare Society is to take up, viz., creating a race of healthy, strong, trained men, fit for employment by the Society. As it is during infancy that the seeds are sown of that mortality and physical degeneracy from which the labouring classes suffer, M. Cacheux proceeds to examine into the causes of infantile mortality, and to devote special attention to the *crèches* or nurseries which have been created to remedy the two principal evils from which that mortality arises, viz., the custom of parents in making over their infants to the care of paid attendants, and the absence of that watchful care which infancy needs. In these institutions the French have undoubtedly been long in advance of us, for it is but comparatively lately that *crèches* have been established in this country, and to France belongs the credit of starting them. Notwithstanding certain objections, the gravest of which is the propagation of infantile diseases, yet it is an ascertained fact that the mortality of infants has considerably diminished since the establishment of *crèches*. In the table quoted by M. Cacheux the highest death rate, with the exception of Calvados, where an epidemic of measles broke up, was at Milan, where it amounted to 18 per cent., while in the city itself it reached to no less than 40 *per cent.!* M. Cacheux does not hesitate to assert that the State would be conferring a public benefit by encouraging and assisting the establishment of *crèches*. Such action, however conformable with Continental ideas of state functions, does not fall in with English ideas, and happily the need for it does not exist, as private benevolence has already recognised to a great extent the benefits of such institutions, a notable instance of which is cited by M. Cacheux in the case of Manchester, where, at a single meeting called by the Mayor to discuss the subject, sufficient funds for founding and perfectly equipping a *crèche* were at once subscribed. Several designs of suitable buildings are to be found in the folio of Plates, as also estimates of cost of erection and equipment, from which it appears that a *crèche*, capable of holding fifty infants, costs in Paris about 700*l.*

From *crèches* the author passes on to the subject of Infant Schools, which were commenced in France by Pastor Oberdin in 1775; but it was not till 1827 (when a Madame Millet, on her return to France after a sojourn in England, where she had studied the organisation then existing, started one) that Infant Schools took root, and subsequently came under the care of the State. Similar particulars as to the design of buildings, the management and interior economy of these schools, are entered into with great detail; but in this branch of education the system pursued in England has, after seventy years, reached great perfection, so that we have little to learn from other countries. We have more to say on the subjects suggested by this voluminous and valuable publication.

NOTES.

THE New Liberal Club, of which the foundation-stone was laid on Tuesday, will afford some relief to the monotony and commonplace which is the characteristic of too much of the new architecture of the locality. The mere introduction of a tower will be a welcome contrast in the neighbourhood of such dull bulks of building as the Grand Hotel and the Hôtel Métropole; and in other respects the design will be one of the most effective of its architect's recent works. We defer illustrating it till Mr. Waterhouse has completed his coloured drawing of it, which we shall then have the opportunity of reproducing by a new process.

IN reference to the same subject, the reproduction of coloured drawings, we may here draw attention to the two illustrations in the present number, the interior of Lloyd-square Chapel and the view of some cottage architecture by Messrs. Holme, of Liverpool, which are reproduced by Messrs. Waterlow, the first from a washed drawing in Indian ink, the second from a water-colour drawing, by a process which has not, we believe, been before employed in any architectural journal. We think our readers will agree with us that, as a method of reproducing the light and shade effects of a water-colour drawing, it is very satisfactory, in regard to the cottage picture especially; the fully coloured drawing coming out better than the monochrome one. As this was in the nature of an experiment, we purposely selected small works; but if the result is liked, we shall be happy to produce larger water-colour drawings of important buildings in the same way. We may add that this is only one of two or three other means which we have in contemplation for the more varied and effective reproduction of architects' drawings.

WE should hardly serve any purpose by publishing over again the distressing particulars of the terrible disaster at the Glasgow Theatre, with which all our readers are already acquainted through the medium of the daily papers. The event is somewhat removed from the usual category of such calamities, in as far as its origin is concerned, if it be really true that the man at present in custody was wicked enough to give an intentional and false alarm of fire. Putting aside that, it is an old and too-often repeated story. Given a narrow landing, upon which the traffic from the pit and gallery met together, and an iron gate to check the ingress of the audience while taking tickets, and which probably (for the evidence is conflicting on this point) acted as an additional and formidable bar to their exit,—there are the elements of a fatal calamity when once the audience are under the influence of panic. The most practical deduction to be drawn from the event is as to the great additional risk and danger incurred by turning two streams of people on to one landing. The exit from each part of the house ought to be separate and unconnected with any other; and this is even more important in the case of pit and gallery, where the roughest and least self-restrained portion of the audience are usually found, than in regard to stalls and boxes. The width of the staircase was less than it ought to have been, but additional width would not have prevented, or probably even much modified, the results in this case; and excessive width may even, as we pointed out in the case of the terrible affair at Sunderland, be an additional source of danger. But the great moral which underlies the whole matter is one which, it is to be feared, it is useless to insist upon, viz.: the weakness and folly of giving way to sudden fright. Cannot all these repeated and melancholy results of foolish and unreasoning cowardice have any effect in leading people to make an effort at coolness and courage, in such cases, instead of rushing on their own destruction, with no more sense than a flock of sheep?

THE experimental opening, during the second week in October, of the great Sea Canal from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg is, for many reasons, a very suggestive event. It shows that, however supine we may be in this country as to the improvement of our inland water ways, Russia is not so slack; but that, following the lead of Holland, France, Belgium, and Germany, she is providing for the increasing necessities both of commerce and of maritime warfare. The river Neva is shallow for the twenty miles from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg, and vessels drawing more than 9 ft. of water have been hitherto compelled to lighter their cargoes up to the capital. Not only are cost and delay thus greatly increased, but the military character of Cronstadt is interfered with by its compulsory use as a mercantile port. To remedy this a channel, 300 ft. wide and 22 ft. deep, has been dredged up for ten miles from Cronstadt, leading to a canal with two branches, narrowing from 240 ft. to 180 ft. in width, and of a depth of from 20 ft. to 16 ft. The southern branch enters the Ekaterinhoff Canal, and the northern branch, intended for the transit of ships of war, enters the Neva. In the recent trial an American-built cruiser, the *Africa*, 300 ft. long and drawing 17 ft. of water, passed up the canal without difficulty, but stranded at the entrance to the Neva. The passage, however, has been effected by three Russian ships of war, and the existence of the canal, when satisfactorily finished, will be equivalent to a considerable addition to the available force of the

Russian navy, and will effect a reduction of the cost of transport to the capital. The cost of the work thus far is estimated at 10,265,400 roubles.

THE great attraction in Mr. Wallis's gallery in Pall-mall, where the usual autumn exhibition was open to the public on Monday last, is in the collection of works painted during the last two years from studies made in the neighbourhood of Rome by Carl Heffner. It must be admitted that there is somewhat too much of picture-making in these as well as in other works by the same painter; but, accepting his art for what it is, he has surpassed most of his previous efforts in these four large works, entitled "The Campagna," "Desolation," "Solitude," and "Repose;" pictures representing that strange mingling of desolate plains with the remains of great engineering and architectural works, places haunted, as Browning says, by "Rome's ghost since her decease." Pictorially, the finest work is "Solitude," the old cemetery of Rome in the time of the Cæsars; but a more interesting work in subject is, perhaps, the "Desolation," showing the columns of the temple of Jupiter and the ruins of the Castle of Ostia in the middle distance. Architecturally, however, it must be observed the columns are not as well drawn as they might be; and, if the two or three at equal distances are intended to represent part of the colonnade as it stood, the intercolumniation is certainly wider in the picture than it ever was or could have been. Despite these technical errors, and a certain hard and slightly stagy effect which hangs over Herr Heffner's work, these pictures are in themselves worth a visit. A very clever example of Professor Müller's mannered but very broad and powerful style is to be found in "Tric-trac Players" (23), and a large and exceedingly spirited painting of a "Horse Fair in Bessarabia" (109), by Professor Brandt, occupies a central position. There is a Corot or two; Windmaier, Munthe, and other old favourites, are fairly represented; and a design for a fan by Professor Kaulbach (the German painters seem all to be Professors) is a pretty bit of decorative art.

FROM the *Melbourne Age* we learn that the progress of Railway Extension in Gippsland is much retarded, and that the district in what is termed "The Garden of Victoria" is languishing in consequence. The nature of the country, it is said, renders the construction of roads very expensive, and, as the income of the shires is not adequate for the purpose, the settlers are forced to remain idle, after having faithfully performed their duty in clearing the wooded hills and valleys, and will be obliged to abandon their homesteads if some effort be not made to enable their produce to be conveyed away. The Morwell to Mirboo line, after being once commenced, had, through the failure of the contractor, to be suspended, but is about to be started again, though it will cost much more than originally estimated. Seven years ago this portion of the country was taken up, and the "selectors" brought to the notice of the Railway Minister that, unless communications were opened, it was impossible for them to achieve success; but that with a railway the wealth of the colony would be increased by 100,000*l.* a year. In addition to its agricultural and grazing resources, recent discoveries have proved the existence of a large tract of coal-bearing country,—one seam of which, 5 ft. in diameter, has been pronounced by the Government geologist to be of workable size and excellent quality. Blackwood and blue-gum timber, superior to any other found in the colonies, is there in abundance. The difficulty hitherto of finding a practicable route from the North Mirboo terminus across the Tarwin River to Stockyard Creek, and ultimately to the sea at Corner Inlet, has been surmounted by taking the Morwell line across the Tarwin, and joining it with the Great Southern Line four miles further south,—and thus the connexion between the Main Gippsland Line and seaboard will be rendered complete at the smallest cost.

PRINCIPAL Sir Alexander Grant, in his inaugural address at the opening of the winter session at Edinburgh University, on October 27, referred to the desirable object of establishing an Edinburgh Union Society, for which large funds are necessary. The Prytaneum, of 3,000 students, with debating-hall, gymnasium, reading and writing rooms, committee-rooms, and other appurtenances, must, he said, necessarily be a large building, which, with its site, would cost no less than 15,000*l.*; and of this sum, he believed, only about one-fifth had been as yet provided. The scheme, however, is such a good one, and so well worthy of realisation, that it is to be hoped it will only require to be made known in order to receive the necessary encouragement and support.

THE success which has attended the recent Forestry Exhibition has given rise to the suggestion that an International Exhibition should be held in Edinburgh during the summer of 1888. A petition to the Lord Provost and Council has been prepared and already signed by a considerable number of manufacturers, merchants, and others setting forth that a movement has been made, both in the Council and outside of it, and proposing to strengthen the hands of the Council in giving effect to efforts made in the direction referred to. It is recommended that the exhibition should not be confined to Scottish industry and art, but should be international, or should, at least, embrace the Colonies as well as Great Britain and Ireland. The initiatory steps were, we understand, taken by an old society called the Edinburgh Merchants' Association.

THE Winter Exhibition at Messrs. Tooth's Gallery includes some good works, both by well-known artists and others with whom we are less familiar. M. Leon Lhermitte's large life-size figure-picture, "La Moisson," appears to us, however, an indication that this in many ways remarkable artist is seen to more advantage on a smaller scale, an opinion which a companion of his smaller work in the same collection, "Mid-day Rest," goes to confirm. Some architectural subjects, Venetian chiefly, by José Gallegos, are worth attention; also a clever work by José Benlluire, "Christmas Eve, in the church of Aleira, Valencia," with the choristers singing at the top of their voices, and with no very reverential manner, to the accompaniment of an ophicleide. There is a sense of giving plain prose realities in this work which gives a certain sarcastic flavour to it, and the accessory figures and architecture are well studied. The Exhibition includes works by Van Haanen, Brett, Hook, Israels, and other painters of repute.

THE "Nineteenth Century Art Society," in whose catalogue, as we have before remarked, scarcely a single name known to fame in the annals of the said century finds place, opened also their winter exhibition at Conduit-street. Except a nice bit of work here and there, the exhibition seems as hopeless a collection of mediocrities as ever, and we are at a loss to understand the reason of its existence except for the benefit of persons who cannot get their works exhibited elsewhere. Having no pictures worth looking at, the Committee adroitly seek to divert our attention by a special reference to the albo-carbon light, of which we spoke in praise a short time since, and which they claim to have now introduced for the first time as a means of lighting a picture-gallery. It is no doubt a much better light for picture-galleries, both chemically and in illuminating quality, than ordinary gas. We could contentedly accept a worse light, however, if there were better things to be seen by it.

IN the ensuing Winter Session of the University of Edinburgh, Professor Baldwin Brown proposes to deliver a course of forty lectures on the History of Architecture in Europe from the Hellenic period to the Renaissance. The origin and connexion of the principal styles will be described, and their characteristics illustrated by representative examples. The historical aspect of the buildings will be shown to be in each epoch the outcome of certain social and religious tendencies varying according to the spirit of the times. The constructive forms embodied in each epoch, with their special capabilities, will be explained and illustrated, showing how the mode of construction affected the form and æsthetic character of the edifices. The ornamentation and decorative details of the best examples will be illustrated, showing how by their form, fitness, and position they contributed to the architectural effect of the structures.

IN Mr. Ruskin's last lecture at Oxford he stated that he was showing a Birmingham friend "the collection of antique casts which Mr. W. B. Richmond had so wisely brought to supersede 'the modern stuff of Chantrey,' and on stopping under the Athena Regina, Mr. Baker exclaimed, 'Hallo! Why there's the chopped Norman arch!' And there, sure enough (Mr. Ruskin added), it was, and I had never seen it. The chopped Norman arch and the fringe in which you young ladies delight come alike from the forehead of Athena." We can only say that we hope Mr. Ruskin's audiences will take such remarkable statements on the genesis of architectural ornament with a great many grains of salt.

THE QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

You at once know him to be a person of distinction by the superior fragrance of the cigar which he smokes on his morning's walk from "Victoria" to his comfortable West-end office,—on fine mornings, that is to say. When the weather is inclement the fleet Hansom protects him from the rain and deposits him dry-shod at his door. As he reposes in his well-padded arm-chair, his feet deep in the pile of a Turkey carpet, reading and docketing the morning's letters, we will try to snatch a hasty note of his character and appearance. He is past middle age. His surroundings show him to be a successful man of business, and success now-a-days comes not before the marks of age. We have no longer boy Premiers, such as Pitt. Our statesmen are well up in years before they assume the rod, and our judges are not raw youths. And the professional man is no exception to the rule. A flatterer would say that our friend's hair was grey, the world might even call it white. But he is hale and lusty nevertheless. A man of less force of character than he would stoop a little in the shoulders; but he resolutely maintains an almost military bearing. His hat and boots and gloves,—sensitive indicators all,—are works of art of their respective kinds, and his whole costume, "suiting with forms to his conceit," is most carefully designed and executed "of the best materials and workmanship." His figure inclines slightly to *embonpoint*,—a characteristic of his class. Time was when the business of the surveyor was a good deal mixed up with elaborate luncheons, provided by hopeful builders,—days when the soundness of the after-dinner port had more to do with the financial result than the soundness of the work. These things are now only matters of history. If the surveyor, from motives of policy, occasionally prolongs the social meal which conveniently divides the day's labour, it is not by way of fine and penalty upon the long-suffering builder. Our friend is neither a total abstainer nor a vegetarian, but he enjoys in moderation the goods the gods provide. He respects the traditions of his profession, and the result is just indicated by the "graceful bend and the voluptuous swell" which the tightly-buttoned surtout with difficulty restrains. He comes of a long line of surveyors, and his almost preternatural professional astuteness is partly hereditary and partly acquired. His "forbears" were renowned for skill in the dissection of builders' work, and their acquaintance with the most recondite secrets of its anatomy. They had, moreover, a practical acquaintance with one or another of the branches of the builder's trade, and derived thence a prestige in dealing with matters which came before them, denied for the most part to their successors, who are strong mainly in the "bookish theory." They have, however, cultivated some collateral arts to the highest pitch. Our friend astonishes by the rapidity and precision with which he

"takes off" the most complicated work,—squaring the dimensions in his head as he goes along, and dictating the result to his lagging scribe. If the measuring books which this expert artist has filled in his time could be recovered, it is believed that "the whole world would not contain them." The surveyor holds a unique position in the building world. He must possess, amongst other gifts, and sometime exercise, the skill of the advocate and the impartiality of the judge. He acts as a sort of "buffer" between the conflicting claims of the architect representing the building owner and the builder. He has consequently cultivated the art of conciliation, and brought it to a rare perfection. It is pleasant to see the tact with which he conducts a conference on the "variations," as he pleasantly calls the extras, on a contract, securing reasonable concessions from both sides,—giving and taking with wise discretion, and turning aside the signs of rising temper with a well-timed witticism or opportune story. Of these he has a store, decorous and otherwise, adapted to all sorts and conditions of men. He is a court of equity in himself, and a mortal foe to lawyers, whom he robs of an untold amount of "contentious business." His functions have been widely extended by the now universal contract system, and he is the indispensable ally of the modern builder. His services to the architect might be called indispensable but for the fact that so many architects continue to dispense with them, holding that he carries his analysis too far, and that the intervention of the surveyor by suggesting a multitude of small items for pricing tends to swell the builder's estimates. This our friend very warmly repudiates, and we cannot here discuss the vexed question. The young architect will find much help from the surveyor if he be kept within his proper domain. In following the architect's work he will act as a useful check, and his greater experience may occasionally suggest better and less expensive methods of construction. But the young architect who allows a surveyor to write his specifications for him is lost. He scarcely knows what he is supposed to prescribe, and becomes, as it were, a lodger in his own house. The profession of the quantity surveyor has the valuable quality of being quite unattractive to the average youth. The endless squaring of dimensions and dreary years of abstracting are by no means compensated for by the delirious joys of "taking off," even when that happy stage is reached. The youthful temperament has always a tinge of poetry, and there is no such word in the surveyor's vocabulary. He is dry, exact, painstaking, unimaginative,—your only true methodist. A poetical quantity surveyor would be a more astounding prodigy than a tipsy quaker. "'Songs and Sonnets,' by a Sentimental Surveyor"; "'Poems,' by a Practical Man." The thing is incredible,—inconceivable. His hard matter-of-fact occupation is repellent to all but specially-constituted minds. Hence the surveyor's profession is free from trespassers, hedged round with a *chevaux-de-frise* of routine; adventurous and unqualified interlopers and pretenders are quickly exposed and expelled. He must, however, be contented to forego the pleasures of fame. The applause of the crowd is not for him. He is as utterly out of the sight of the multitude as the theatrical machinist,—a kind of architectural organ-blower, useful but unseen, and ignored alike by those who produce and those who enjoy the music. But as a set-off, his calling is a more lucrative one than that of his "client" the architect, who is struggling up hill when the surveyor has thought of retiring upon a handsome competence. But he rarely does retire. He buys a little property on the borders of the great city, and builds himself a good house. Being a pure Cockney he affects in his leisure hours the *rôle* of the country gentleman. In moments of extreme wickedness he will sometimes undertake to act as architect to others, performing the duties vicariously with chance success or unaided and therefore badly. But he is far too wise to design his own house. Your duly-qualified doctor does not prescribe for himself; much less so the quack. And the best of quantity surveyors can be but a quack architect.

It should be recorded to the credit of his profession that it is singularly free from black sheep. Delinquencies on the part of his brethren are of the rarest occurrence. With very onerous and responsible duties to perform, with demands upon his patience which would have taxed a Job to the utmost, and subject at times to great temptations, the quantity surveyor is trusted all round for a skilful, painstaking, intelligent, and honourable man of business. May he continue to reap the fit reward of so much solid and unassuming merit!

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

THE following is the address delivered at the opening meeting of the Institute on Monday evening last by Mr. Ewan Christian, the President:—

GENTLEMEN,—On bidding you farewell at the closing meeting of last Session I expressed a hope that in the beginning of this you would come here refreshed both in body and mind after rest from your labours. I trust that hope has been fulfilled, and though it has been said that the enforced recess is a point on which the Institute requires reform, I must say for myself that I do not in any way agree with that opinion. We all work hard, and rest is needful; and to the officers of this Institute, who to their ordinary vocations add the labour of attending to its interests, I can assure you the vacation is uncommonly welcome.

As regards students, the library is only closed for one month, and that the month above all others in which they can be most usefully learning from nature* and not from books; therefore, with an easy conscience, I bid you welcome to the work of the opening session.

The year has been a notable one, both as regards this Institute, and the interests of architects. Fifty years of existence have had to be remembered and pondered on. Valuable papers have been read and discussed, especially one with reference to the question of education. Alterations in the government of the Institute have been suggested; an important competition has been entered upon and decided,—a conference has been held between the members of our own body and others outside; and, lastly, we were asked to take part in a conference of importance at the Health Exhibition on matters in which architects ought to be specially interested.

On each of these subjects I shall have a few words to say; and I trust you will bear with me in traversing the ground.

First, then, in this our jubilee year, let us contemplate for a few moments that which, whether for good or for evil, is now irrevocably past; and then consider for a while, whether in all respects, we have fulfilled our duty on the lines laid down by the founders of this Institute. And looking back on the fifty years of our existence, what a wonderful half-century it has been. It has witnessed almost the commencement and the great development of the railway system; the invention and progress of the electric telegraph, the enormous expansion of postal facilities not yet fully developed; the bridging of the ocean by swift and safe steamers of ever-increasing power and convenience; the introduction and development of photography; the conception and execution of some of the largest and most important works of engineering the world has perhaps ever seen; the great series of International Exhibitions, commencing with that of 1851, of which the late Prince Consort was a most ardent and earnest promoter; besides almost numberless achievements in all departments of science, literally fulfilling the prophecy that "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," in a manner that could only have been dimly imagined by the commentators of old: and, not to travel beyond the bounds of our own art and country, it has witnessed a most remarkable revival of ecclesiastical architecture; the rise and full development of the power, happily not yet extinguished, of the great art-critic whose fervid eloquence has done so much, not only to open the eyes of the general public to the beauties of art in all its phases, and of the glories as well as the minutiæ of nature; whose writings on the subject of our own particular art have had, and I venture to think, will have, a wider influence on its study and practice than those of any other man who preceded him, for no nobler writings than those of John Ruskin have graced the half-century of which I have to speak.

It has witnessed almost the whole career of one of the greatest architects of modern times,—Charles Barry,—and of another man of genius, architect and writer, Aug. Welby Pugin; the whole career of George Gilbert Scott; and unhappily, also, as regards their termination, those of George Edmund Street and William Burges, whose loss we have so sorely mourned as all but irreparable; not to speak of those who, before its commencement had made their names famous, including our first professional president, the eminently learned and graceful Charles Robert Cockerell, nor of those whose careers commencing within its area, are still happily amongst us.

What the next half-century may produce if the world lasts so long, God only knows; but if I may compare the privileges now possessed by the young men of our fraternity with those with which the great men I have named were familiar in their youth, presuming there is in the rising generation as yet undeveloped genius equal to that which has preceded it, much ought to be expected.

I cannot but remember that in the year this Institute was founded I entered the Royal Academy as a student. In those days there was indeed a Professor of Architecture who gave a biennial course of lectures to students read by the Professor of Painting, which, commencing with primitive huts, described all the dry bones of the art, with but little allusion to its glorious beauties.

When there was only a small architectural library open one evening in the week, and no special architectural journal had as yet been started; when I compare this state of things with the advantages now possessed by students in the fine library of the Institute, almost always open; in the regular instruction at the Royal Academy of a professed teacher of architecture, supplemented by the personal supervision of eminent members of our profession; the courses of lectures given by able professors at the University College, and King's College, which all pupils may attend at small cost, besides the very valuable assistance rendered by a special architectural press, which, commencing with the *Builder* more than forty years ago, has developed so largely, affording opportunities for the acquisition and discussion of every branch of knowledge connected with our art, almost always profusely and sometimes beautifully illustrated; not to speak of the host of other illustrated publications, bringing home to all of us an amount of knowledge of the scenes and buildings of far-off lands, often very valuable, and almost always replete with interest to some of us. When I contrast, I say, these differences, what large results ought to be produced, if the industry of students is at all equal to their valuable privileges!

But notwithstanding this advancement, and in such a period of progress, it would indeed have been surprising had we all stood still; let us turn to our charter and ponder awhile on the petition of those who asked for it.

It recites to his Majesty, King William IV., that his "right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Thomas Philip Earl de Grey, hath, by his petition, humbly represented unto us that he and divers others of our loving subjects have associated together for the forming an institution for the general advancement of civil architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith, it being an art esteemed and encouraged in all enlightened nations as tending greatly to promote the domestic convenience of citizens and the public improvement and embellishment of towns and cities, and have subscribed and paid considerable sums of money for those purposes, and have formed a collection of books and works of art, and have established a correspondence with learned and scientific men in foreign countries for the purpose of inquiry and information upon the subject of the said art."

And I would ask, Is it certain that we have done all that in us lay "for the general advancement of civil architecture, and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith"?

Professor Cockerell, in his address of April, 1860 (twenty-three years after the charter was granted), said,—"Hitherto we have looked to the Royal Academy, the Government Schools of

* We fail to see why September, of all months, should be so described.—ED.

Design, and more recently the museums at Kensington and the two colleges of the London University, for those means (of education) which they command and offer for our benefit. We hope to form schools of our own, together with those advantages, and to offer higher collegiate grades which would reward eminence and recommend by certificates to the public patronage. These last already established in the shape of diplomas in the Colleges of Law and Physic, and every learned society of the present day, prove the advantage of their being also adopted no less in the Institute of British Architects. Our funds, being of our own creation, are necessarily too moderate to embark in such increased means of instruction and usefulness as we have long contemplated, but the time is now approaching for the enlargement of these means to this effect." Whether this hope of the worthy Professor is ever likely to be realised, time alone can fully reveal.

That we as architects, absorbed in fulfilling all the arduous duties of a most laborious profession, can ever become a teaching community in the professional sense, I do not believe; and notwithstanding all that we have been told of the management of these things in France, I venture to think it is not altogether desirable that we should.

I am old-fashioned enough to put faith in the self-reliant qualities of individual Englishmen; and am afraid I must continue to think that the very eminent men whose names I have mentioned would hardly have attained their vigorous stature, had they been drilled and organised in the days of their youth after the Governmental fashion which has been so fully described to us by our secretary, Mr. White.

But those men were giants in intellect and industry, and difficulties for them would only add to the delight of final success; and it is not for such men that such systems are needed.

That the Obligatory Examination for Associateship with this Institute has been established, is indeed a great fact in our history, and when it is made complete, as in all fairness it necessarily must, by extension, with certain exceptions, to those who, not having passed as Associates, are seeking the rank of Fellows, one of the great results foreshadowed by Mr. Cockerell will, perhaps, in this most valuable sense, have been accomplished.

But Examinations necessarily presuppose preliminary instruction, and the question arises, Can anything be done by this Institute for its development or improvement?

Presuming that all young men proposing to enter such a profession as ours have received a complete and liberal education, I agree with the late Mr. Street in thinking that the system of pupilage which enables men to learn exactly how those who have succeeded in making their mark are in the habit of working, is no doubt the strong point of our English system; and, if it be only of sufficient duration, and is properly followed up by taking advantage during its continuance of the artistic instruction offered by the Royal Academy, and that more practical by the professors of architecture, and, more important perhaps still, the thorough study both at home and abroad of the works of the great masters of old; I believe that as much will be done as is really practicable in giving a man an entrance to what must necessarily be a course of life-long study.

But no instruction that can be devised will make men architects who have not the inborn genius to become so. It may, however, make them well-instructed practitioners, and everything that can be done towards raising the general standard of knowledge must necessarily be in the highest degree advantageous.

Much excellent and highly commendable work has been, and is still being done, by our younger sister the Architectural Association, and if by any means the work of that valuable institution can be supplemented and aided by our elder body, in liberally sharing with them any advantages which our more matured status may enable us to supply, I think it would be desirable for both, and should by us be ungrudgingly given.

The President of that Association is now, happily, a member of our Council, and it is to be hoped we may always have one at least of its most influential members in that position, so that, while working on different lines, the elder and the younger may move harmoniously towards the common goal of each, the end so carefully foreshadowed in the preamble of our charter.

But while advocating, as I would very strongly, the utmost possible strengthening of this bond of mutual assistance, not less strongly would I advise the keeping of the two bodies thoroughly distinct.

Anything that would tend to depress the vigorous elasticity of the more youthful members, would, in my judgment, be a thing to be deplored, but everything that we can do to aid them in qualifying themselves to take their places amongst us, first as Associates, and finally as Fellows, will prove I hope, to be an unmixed benefit.

But that, irrespective of direct teaching, the past years of the Institute have not been unprofitable in result cannot, I think, be denied by any one who takes the trouble to peruse the record of its transactions. Mr. Eastlake's paper on this subject, read in 1860, was an exceedingly interesting and instructive *resumé* of what had occurred before that time, and I do not think the historian of the future will find the later proceedings, when carefully considered, at all less valuable.

As regards our ordinary meetings, we have been told that our proceedings are for the good of architects and not of architecture, which is true in a sense, though possibly not in that it was intended to convey. Solomon says that as "Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the face of his friend," and I heartily agree with what fell on a recent occasion from our friend William White as regards the knowledge to be acquired, in that sense, from attending our meetings; for many an observation, it may be, casually made in our rooms, has struck, and been valuable to myself for life. But while admitting that, and freely acknowledging the very great value of many of the papers read, and the discussions that followed them, there can be no doubt that in ours, as in every human institution, there is room for improvement, and it behoves each one of us, if we desire the continuance of our society, to put his shoulder to the wheel.

Each member of the Royal Academy, when admitted within its ranks, has, I believe, to present, within the year of his admission, a work of his own, illustrative of his powers as an artist.

Would it be too much to ask of each of our Fellows or Associates, as they join our ranks, the contribution of an essay or paper on some subject connected with architecture or its practice of which he had made a particular study?

I well remember that, at the first meeting I attended as a visitor in the Institute rooms, Mr. George Godwin's valuable essay on "Concrete," which gained him a prize, was read, and I believe on that occasion, or very soon after, he was admitted an Associate. That essay stamped the character of the man, and we all know how ably and honourably it has been maintained throughout the course of a long and laborious life.

Are there none of our younger brethren equally anxious to show what they can do, and would it not be good for them and useful for us, that they should take the opportunity offered by our meetings of testing their powers?

Good papers, and free and full discussions, must continue to be the life of our meetings, and the better the papers the more assured will be the reputation of those who read them; and the criticisms afforded by discussion will be alike useful both to writers and hearers.

Nothing is more important than that our meetings should be always made interesting, and if interesting they can scarcely fail to be instructive. Our aim, as members of this Institute, should be, in the words of our charter, "the general advancement of civil architecture, and the promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith" in every possible way; and so long as we act on these lines, our work will clearly show, that the protection of our own material interests is *not* the great end of our corporate existence.

The honourable practice of a noble profession is what our charter requires, and should be one great object of our lives as architects; and, in my judgment, nothing is more likely to conduce to the attainment of this end, than the free intercommunication of ideas which must almost necessarily result from loyal association with one another as members of this Institute.

As regards our future: in the early days of the Institute, its correspondence was almost entirely limited to the Old World, and naturally so, because there alone are to be found the glorious structures of the architecture of the past; but when we consider the enormous expansion of the Greater England beyond our shores, and yet within such easy reach; when we see or hear of the wonderful cities that by the energy of our feltow-countrymen have been entirely built since this Institute was founded, it cannot, I think, be doubted, that more active measures should be taken for enlarging the area of our sympathies and our correspondence, and to aid in the development of the work of those younger people, of whom so much may hereafter be expected.

Statesmen are turning their attention to the Federation of the English-speaking colonies, and if the Institute of Architects can do anything to aid the bonds of union, it will, in my judgment, be a mutual benefit. Nothing is more remarkable than the clinging of the colonists of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to the old country, and anything that can be done to foster this attachment, must, I think, be a step in the right direction. Already there are in Australia and New Zealand members of our body, and we hope that their numbers may be increased, and that in India also we may be more strongly represented than at present.

While speaking on this point, I may remind you that, at our meeting of the 24th March last, in response to application from abroad, a by-law was so altered as to provide that examinations can now be conducted with a view to the admission of any architects beyond the sea who desire to share in the privileges of membership.

But, gentlemen, there is, as you are aware, a further question as to the future which requires to be faced. Hitherto I have spoken chiefly of our past and present existence as a body corporate under a charter, and have said but little as to internal government. I must confess that until I needed it for the purpose of this address, I had never very carefully studied that charter, and consequently did not know as I ought, how much we were really indebted to the men who framed it. Only one of them now remains, the loved and honoured Nestor of our Institute, Professor Donaldson, and, therefore, we cannot now thank them for the pains they took in providing for its settlement: it is a very valuable document, and, for the times in which it was granted, everything that could be desired, and, as I hope I may have shown you, has been useful as a text for myself.

But times and practices have greatly changed since it was framed, and the bonds in which in some respects it holds us, are hardly consistent with the expansion which in others has enlarged our view.

Whereas, in our older days, London architects were almost a class apart, and provincial men seldom wandered beyond their own cities or districts, it may now almost be said that there is no such thing as provincialism.

Our members are to be found everywhere; from the East to the West, from the North to the South, and it should be our aim to bind them all together in one strong brotherhood of mutual regard and confidence, and to make their privileges equal to our own.

Outside our ranks, also, there are able and honourable men who cannot join us, owing to minor technicalities, which we would willingly brush aside,* were it not for the fetters which by our charter are imposed.

There is, further, a strong section of our body which feels,—and, as I think, justly feels, now that the examination test has been finally settled,—that Associates have a right to a larger share in the management of our affairs than by the charter is allowed them.

All these facts point to the necessity of change, and provided it can be prudently accomplished, I for one shall rejoice in the improvement. Naturally, as Englishmen, I hope we all detest revolution; but the best way of avoiding such catastrophes is by the timely institution of necessary reforms.

With this view therefore, and for the purpose of meeting all questions that have lately arisen with reference to the points I have named, or otherwise, a special committee has been appointed, and is in communication with the honorary solicitor, first, as to the possibility of amending the existing charter, or of supplementing it by additions; and, secondly, failing the possibility of such changes, of ascertaining

* Surely not that which provides against an architect having any commercial interest in building materials or inventions? That keeps out one or two able men, we know; but there ought to be no talk of relaxing it.—Ed.

whether a charter with new provisions could be obtained, without sacrificing the traditions of that which we at present possess.

These are important questions, which require time for safe solution; but I think you may rely on the desire of the Council to bring them as speedily as possible to a satisfactory termination.

A charter is undeniably a good thing; it gives to an institution like ours a breadth of base, and solidity of structure, such as we, as architects, ought greatly to prize.

Most of us, I hope, have some reverence for that which is old when it has been proved to be valuable in the times that are past; and if without danger to the future we can amend and retain what we already possess, it will be the part of wise men not to let it slip.

Competitions.

On the subject of a recent competition, you will probably expect me to say a few words.

On competitions in general, so much has been, and so often, said, that I need not detain you by further remarks of my own.

That competitions are an inevitable characteristic of the age; that they were not altogether unknown in the earlier days of our art, and that when conducted on the strictly honourable principles, such as should always characterise the practice of the architect, they are by no means the unmixed evil that some would represent, has long been my own opinion; and it has not been shaken by what, from time to time, has been said on the other side.

I cannot myself see why, if we offer prizes to young men for the best designs or drawings produced by them as students, and which most of us think is an incentive to industry in acquiring a knowledge of their art, they should in after years be debarred from securing by similar means, that employment in professional life for which their former efforts have been the best preparation.

But, be that as it may, competitions cannot be got rid of; and all we can do in this Institute is to use our best endeavours to get them conducted on sound and fair principles.

I think we are all agreed that no competition should be decided without the aid of a professional referee. This necessity is now much more frequently recognised than was formerly the case, and applications are not unfrequently made to the President or the Council for advice as to the appointment of architects as adjudicators; but it must rest with competitors themselves to insist on the adoption of this safeguard to their interests.

Human nature being constituted as it is, it is not to be expected that any decision, however just, will satisfy all competitors; but if, instead of railing against the inevitable, men would take pains to search out the reason of their failure, we should perhaps hear less than we sometimes do, as to corruption and unfairness, where none may at any time have really existed.

As regards the Admiralty and War Offices competition, for the decision of which I had the honour to be selected as one of the professional judges, it would not become me to defend the action of the judges, or to criticise the views of those in authority, who prepared the instructions upon which their judgment was to be founded. I will only say this, which I believe may be taken as entirely true, that the sole object of the latter was to get the best possible building for the detailed requirements of the public service, and of the former to discover, without fear or favour, the men best qualified to carry their instructions into effect. Whether that end has been accomplished, it must be left to the future to declare; I can only say that no pains were spared by any of us for arriving at a just conclusion, and whether our judgment was right or wrong, it was that which each one of us honestly believed to be right, and, right or wrong, it was absolutely and entirely fair.

It had been said that none of the designs selected were of a monumental character; but when a problem is put before architects, not chiefly for the production of a grand national edifice, but for the convenient accommodation in their every-day work of some 1,500 clerks of varying grades, all requiring the primary requisites of light and air, easy access and communications, and comparatively few of the higher officials and chiefs of departments, and practically no rooms needed for State receptions, and all to be got within a very limited area,—it would be a difficult task indeed to combine so much of common place with an exterior of monumental character.

Truly to my mind the conditions of the problem were barely reconcileable with architectural magnificence, such as might possibly please outsiders, but be in many respects opposed to the everyday wants of the working bees to be accommodated within. Much has been, and much more will doubtless be, said in criticism of the selected design. I shall not add to those criticisms; but, to my mind, it is little short of wonderful that, whatever its faults of detail may be, so fine a plan, and so good an elevation, should have been entirely wrought out by men, solitary students in a provincial town, with no special advantages, untravelled, unknown to the world of art, and who have produced drawings of the most remarkable delicacy, which may have been equalled, but never, to my knowledge, surpassed for perfect execution; that such drawings as those submitted in each competition should have been prepared in so short a time, as I understand, by two men (one an invalid) and a youth working together without extraneous assistance, excepting as regards perspective and figure drawing, whatever else may be said, is undoubtedly a very remarkable example of that "well-directed labour," to which, as the great first president of the Royal Academy said, "nothing is denied."

I will not refer to any other case of competition, but it may not be inappropriate to say a few words on the treatment proposed for one of the noblest of our ancient monuments; and, just as the Chief Commissioner of Works deserves our thanks for his determination to see absolute fair play in the decision as to the new buildings, so, I think, is he to be congratulated on what he has done with reference to the opening-up and preservation of Westminster Hall.

The clearing away of the old Law Courts has revealed to us a picture such as we could hardly have anticipated, a vision of magnificent simplicity and proportion, which, having once seen, we can hardly bear to lose again.

The appointment of Mr. Pearson as architect for the restoration of the old building, showed a wise discrimination and determination to do the best thing possible, and the very able and exhaustive report presented by him, is a further confirmation of the wisdom of the choice.

But, while there can be no doubt whatever as to the necessity of the structural restoration of the great Hall itself, it is permissible to regret that it should ever again be concealed from view by any new buildings, however correctly designed on the ancient lines, that may not be absolutely necessary for permanent sustentation.

I think in this case the action of Parliament is hardly to be regretted, if it gives further time for the consideration of a subject of unquestionable difficulty, and one which so deeply concerns all who care, as we should do, for the preservation of the ancient monuments of this great city.

Conferences.

With regard to the conferences held in our rooms in the month of May, complete reports of which will be found in the volume of Transactions, it will, I think, be unnecessary to detain you with many observations.

Admirable memoirs were, as you will remember, read by Mr. Wethered on Viollet-le-Duc; Mr. Beresford-Hope on Street; and Mr. Aitchison on Burges; each replete with interest for us as architects.

Valuable papers also on architectural practice were contributed and discussed by members of our own body, and visitors from various parts, the reports of which have been duly recorded, and will, I hope, be found profitable reading in the future.

Professor Kerr wound up the conference with a paper, which Mr. Beresford-Hope rightly termed "a very brilliant one," on English Architecture thirty years hence; but although it was an essay of very great interest, I am not sure that the learned Professor has drawn aside the veil which covers the future so completely as he would desire; and he would indeed be a bold man who would venture to prophesy what is immediately in store for us.

I cannot but agree with him, however, in hoping and thinking, if I may quote his own words, that "it may not improbably be the destiny of England at a period by no means remote, in the development of the advancing scheme of Anglo-Saxon civilisation, to assume a leadership,—such as she already possesses in so much besides,—in the illustrious art which it is the pride and the joy of this assembly to represent."

I trust the gentlemen who visited us from the Provinces were not otherwise than gratified with the reception accorded them, and have taken back to their homes a pleasant and profitable recollection of this happy re-union.

The Conference at the Health Exhibition stands on a different footing to that to which I have just briefly alluded, but as many of us took part in it, and a full report of its proceedings will shortly be published, I do not think I need refer to them in detail; most of the subjects treated on were familiar to us as architects, and it was rather for the benefit of the outside public, than for our own instruction, that the papers were prepared.

Let us hope that some few individuals out of the millions who visited the Exhibition may have taken to heart a few grains of knowledge and common sense which may hereafter expand and bear fruit, and be useful to many besides those who were the immediate listeners. Perhaps, however, exception should be made in calling attention to the papers read by Mr. Aitchison and Mr. William White respectively; the former on "The Sanitary Aspect of Internal Fittings and Decoration," and the latter on "The Hygienic Value of Colour," both ably treated, and valuable alike to the architect and to the general public, if they care to profit by them.

The remarkable success of this Exhibition has indeed, been one of the great features of the year now drawing to a close, and I think it may be gratifying to us as architects to know that the interesting work of one of our own members, Mr. Birch, in reproducing the picturesque features of the streets of Old London, which he has done so learnedly and well, has not been one of the least attractive features of the show.

Before concluding my remarks, it is right that I should say a few words on the losses we have sustained in the thinning of our ranks by death, and the position in which we now stand as regards numbers and financial prosperity.

In respect to the first, we, in common with the whole English people, have had to mourn the untimely removal of a Prince pre-eminent alike in natural gifts and cultivated intelligence,—one whom we had fondly hoped would not only have been an honour to our country, but of great service in all questions relating to our art,—a hope, alas! not to be realised. The Council thought it their duty to present an address of condolence to our patron, H.M. the Queen, which in due course was graciously acknowledged.

We have also had to regret the loss, though in the full ripeness of years, of a most valuable member of our body, Mr. Knowles, a man who, having passed a most laborious life in the active performance of professional duties, might well have claimed in his declining years entire rest, but who preferred to remain amongst us as an Examiner and Member of Council, where I may safely say his presence was always as welcome, as his opinions were valuable. His last appearance at the Council-table only preceded by a few days that of his death.

In Edwin Nash we lost a most excellent man and an architect of no mean power,—one always ready to help as a member of the Institute, and a genial and honourable practitioner in our craft. He left an example in his will which may be usefully followed, in devising a legacy of 100*l*. to the insufficient funds of the Architects' Benevolent Society.

Charles Henman, less known to most of us, was one of my earliest professional friends; an able man, who, if he had not been possessed of independent means, would probably have made his mark more strongly than he did. He has left two sons still happily numbered in our ranks.

Many of you will have known, though I did not, William Pettit Griffith, one of our Fellows, who, I believe, was very highly respected.

In Sir William Siemens not only we, but the whole civilised world, sustained the heavy loss of a prince amongst inventors, and a most genial man, always ready to impart to others, as he did to us at this Institute, some portion of that store of knowledge of which he was so largely possessed.

The name of that enthusiastic antiquary,

John Henry Parker, the publisher of the "Glossary of Architecture," and the ardent explorer of the antiquities of Rome, must also not remain unmentioned, but as you will find in the Sessional Paper No. 8 of the present year an interesting notice of him, I need say no more to show how valuable were his labours to architects.

Amongst eminent foreigners our losses have been still more considerable; two Gold Medallists, Professor Lepsius, of Berlin, and Jean Baptiste Lesueur, of Paris, besides two other Honorary and Corresponding Members, Paul Abadie, of Bordeaux, and M. Chenavard, of Lyons. And, lastly, our Honorary Associate, the eminent physician, Sir Erasmus Wilson, to whose munificence I believe, we owe the bringing to our shores of the obelisk now standing on the Embankment.

But, notwithstanding these losses, our numbers have increased, and we may be said in that respect I believe, to be in thriving condition. Also, it may be very safely said, that our financial condition is thoroughly sound.

Finally gentlemen, although there are several other subjects on which I could have desired to speak, I think I have detained you quite long enough.

The past and the future of our own body is to us a theme of no little importance, and in this fiftieth year of our existence I have thought it better to confine myself mainly to its consideration, rather than to wander on the wider field of survey, which might possibly in some respects, have been more congenial both to you and to myself.

We have seen, I think, that the aim of the founders of this Institute was high and noble. Let our standard in the future be reared still higher. Their work was begun in weakness; let ours be continued in strength; and putting aside all petty jealousies, let us combine, not for mere personal advantage, but in the truest and most liberal sense, for the advancement of our art, and the establishment of its practice on that broad basis of honourable principle, which alone is worthy of the noble profession to which we belong.

A report of the discussion which followed, and of the preliminary business, will be found on the opposite page.

THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.*

In considering how the teaching in our society may be made increasingly useful to the members, the advisability of establishing a class for instruction in taking out quantities will certainly have to be carefully considered. The proposition is no new one: it has been before discussed, but a feeling seems to exist among some members that it is no part of an *architect's* training. I confess I take an entirely different view, and consider it a very important and useful part. A knowledge of how to take out quantities implies an acquaintance with construction, and those details of the different trades, together with a knowledge of materials, their strength and suitability for the various purposes for which they are required. The care with which quantities must be taken out brings to light and sight what had otherwise escaped notice, and has a distinct tendency to foster that spirit of carefulness and forethought in making drawings which cannot fail in the long run to be beneficial to the pockets of the client. The value of this knowledge in preparing estimates can hardly be exaggerated, and were this necessary part of our profession more generally known, we should not see those great discrepancies which a glance at the tenders in the professional journals weekly discloses. I am not arguing whether architects should take out their own quantities or not; every man must settle that point for himself. I do not think any rule can be laid down, but it is hardly necessary to point out, that if the requisite knowledge is cultivated and gained, a young practitioner may legitimately swell a small income, and if it is his lot to practise in the provinces, the necessity for this accomplishment will soon present itself. We have in our ranks many gentlemen who practise as quantity surveyors, and I am sanguine, that if a class is started we should not lack teachers, and I believe it would soon become one of the most popular classes of the Association. If a strongly-supported wish exists that the experiment should be made, I feel sure that the committee, as your representatives, will give the matter the most careful consideration. This, as well as other work in the Association, lies in your own hands mainly, and it is for you to say clearly what your wishes are, so that we may be guided in our judgment by the expression of opinion that is presented to us.

We hear a great deal talked about sanitary science, and I fear the profession is a little weary of the subject; but it is one we cannot afford to ignore, and it would be a most foolish thing to do so. At the risk of wearying you, and repeating what I have said about this matter on other occasions, I must say a few more words on the subject. Every one almost now who takes a house or intends building one asks the question, "How about the drains?" and when we consider that on whether these are right or wrong depends the health or sickness of the household, the importance of the subject from every point of view is brought before one, and unless, as the professional adviser, an architect can advise and carry out sanitary work in the latest and most approved way, he stands a very fair chance of finding that his income will suffer very materially. So putting the matter on those selfish grounds alone, the value of the requisite knowledge will be conceded by most. But let us consider it on the highest grounds, that upon our skill depend the lives and well-being to an almost incalculable extent of the inmates of the houses with which we are concerned. Suppose a young architect, in the face of the information now at his disposal, were to disregard it, and leave all the sanitary arrangements of his building to chance, and that shortly after it was occupied illness should occur, perhaps a death, and that inquiry, which in these days would assuredly follow,—for doctors are fully alive to the evils resulting from defective sanitary arrangements,—should bring to light that these were so badly constructed and arranged in the building we are considering, that the cause of the illness and death could be traced directly to this want of care and skill on the part of the young architect. This is not an unlikely case; it has occurred over and over again, and is too often solely due to culpable neglect. Bring home to your minds the sorrow this must cause in the household, and resolve that the charge of neglect in this respect shall never be laid at your door. In times past no one recognised the full extent of the danger involved in the water-carrying system, until medical science turned its bull's-eye lantern into the dark places of the system, and disclosed what frightful evils might lie hidden in our houses, ruining life, health, and happiness. The principles of house sanitation are now well known, and can be learned with patience and practice. To neglect this branch of the professon is the most foolish policy, and can only end in discomfiture. Bear in mind, also, that a man conversant with modern sanitary science possesses an investment which has a valuable pecuniary interest attached to it, and his employment upon such work may lead to his securing more of another kind, perhaps more congenial to his tastes; at all events, in these days of competition in every walk of life, it is hardly prudent to let any chances slip through our fingers. The study and pursuit of this science is not dull or uninteresting; go into it with thoroughness, and I believe you will find that this is true.

What is the future of the Architectural Association? It was founded several years ago for the same aims that now exist, but I think if we were carefully to analyse the work done, with the number of members that belonged to it in its earlier years, it would be found that the proportion was a larger one than it is at present. We now number all but one thousand members, and, financially, our balance-sheet shows that the amount to our credit is considerable; but is the proportion of workers, and the amount and quality of the work done, in favourable comparison with past years? We are looked upon as a successful Institution, and that very fact carries with it a warning and a danger. Any community in its younger days is simpler in its tastes and pursuits than it is as it approaches maturity, and, little by little, if affluence falls to its lot, luxury creeps in, unless the rulers are wise and resist its insidious poison. It is the fashion now in the profession to belong to the Architectural Association, and, in a way, a very good fashion too; but I think I may say, without being accused of sounding the alarm unnecessarily, that there is at the present time a want of that early vigour and earnestness which was, as far as I can learn and judge, present in this body in the years of its infancy. The proportion of workers to the number of members last session I calculated was just about one-fifth,—that alone is not a very healthy sign,—even making fair deductions for those members who have passed through the classes, and others in practice who still, happily, keep their names on the list. But we want the younger men to come forward, not to be content with being members only, attending the classes and lectures and doing no practical work, but to work in sober earnest and to contribute that bone and sinew to the Society which shall make it strong, powerful for good, and respected. If students, as they join, will do this, then the future of the Architectural Association may be a bright and prosperous one, and we may see it grow, year by year, into an institution which shall possess valuable facilities for instruction far beyond what we have at present. The vision of a college where the art and science of architecture shall be taught, and the services of our greatest architects secured for teaching the various branches of the profession, is a vision that has been before our eyes for many a long year; and when one reads the valuable papers contributed by Mr. William H. White, Mr. R. Phené Spiers, and others, on the thorough system of art-education as carried on in France and Germany, especially in the former, and learns what great results follow and how highly the profession and its professors are esteemed, one's heart sinks and mourns over the want of system and thoroughness which characterises the education of architects in this country. As Englishmen we should perhaps rebel at the strict academical course of teaching which is adopted abroad; but how much we might learn from it, and how valuable it would be if we could adopt some such system, so that the profession should in this country take the high position it does in France, when the State should recognise the duties it owes to art in the education of the people and the pre-eminent position of the Empire in the eyes of the world, and not, as now, entrust their buildings to the engineers and officials of South Kensington, and maintain an office of salaried architects for carrying out public architectural works, but seek out for employment and counsel those architects who have fairly won their reputation. As a profession we have been much to blame in the past for allowing this state of things to be brought about; the very want of such a system as for something like 200 years has existed in France, has resulted in want of sympathy and union between the members of the profession, and the profession and the public, which, had it been otherwise, would have given strength, so that we should have compelled recognition in the highest quarters by the right of having conquered difficulties, and have been able to show that men who had studied the art and science of architecture, and won distinction in their profession, were the men to whom public buildings of importance should be entrusted. The commercial spirit of this country has too little sympathy with the artist. If we are to succeed in turning out architects highly educated in their profession we must have better machinery than at present exists. If we were in thorough earnest as a profession in this endeavour, the good might be accomplished; and at a time when the legitimate prey of the architect is being constantly pounced upon by the vultures, the necessity for combination and self-preservation needs but little argument. We in this Association may do much; and, in honest rivalry one with another, cultivate the art with ardour, raise it in the eyes of the public, and not rest until it is placed high in the estimation of men, so that they too shall love it and be proud of their public buildings and monuments, and proud, too, of the men who have raised them; so that if the ghost of Sir Henry Cole should rise from the grave, and repeat the question, "What is an architect?" the answer may be taken from the tomb of the great Sir Christopher Wren, and, slightly modified, be, "If you seek to know, look around."

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* Continuation of the opening address, delivered by the President, Mr. Cole A. Adams, at the meeting on the 24th ult. See p. 587, *ante*.

A New Franciscan Monastery will shortly be commenced at Upton, Essex. The architects are Messrs. Pugin & Pugin, of Westminster.

OPENING MEETING, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The first meeting of this Institute for Session 1884-85 took place on Monday last, Mr. Ewan Christian, the President, in the chair.

Mr. William H. White (the Secretary) intimated the decease of Mr. John Holloway Sanders, of Derby, one of the Fellows of the Institute. He also referred to the death of M. Paul Abadie, of Paris, Hon. and Corresponding Member. Professor Raschdorf, he stated, had during the recess visited London. The Professor was the architect of the new English Church at Berlin, and the Crown Princess had requested that he might be assisted in his inquiries in London by some English architects. The President, Mr. Grüning, and Mr. William Simpson had therefore accompanied him on several occasions. Mr. F. R. Farrow, the holder of the Godwin Bursary, had been very kindly received in Vienna by Herr Leonard, the secretary of the Guild of Architects, by Baron von Hansen, Baron von Hasenauer, and the son of the late Baron von Ferstel. Mr. Farrow had spent a week on the works of the new Town Hall, which Herr Schmidt, Royal Gold Medallist of the Institute, was erecting. Mr. Farrow had also been assisted with letters to architects at Buda Pest, and every facility appeared to have been afforded him to study points of construction in some of the new barracks, and in a new hospital now being completed.

Several donations of books were announced. Professor Meldahl, Rector of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Copenhagen, sent a folio work on "Mediæval Churches, and other historical Monuments of Denmark." Herr Schmeiden, of Berlin, presented the third part of his illustrated work on "Decoration of Interiors,"—a work commenced by the late Herr Gropius, Corresponding Member. A series of plates, representing the buildings erected by the late M. Rohault de Fleury, were presented by his son. M. Ruprich-Robert sent the second part of his new work on "Norman Architecture"; and the following works had also been received:—M. Viollet-le-Duc's "Drawings and Designs," M. Hénard's memoir of Lesueur, and M. Lucas's memoir of Chenevard. M. Lucas had also forwarded a pamphlet on the proposed rules or statutes of an Association of Architects for the defence of professional interests in such questions as responsibility, public competitions, artistic copyright, &c. M. Questel, the Senior-Architect-Academician, is president of the new body, and the members propose to establish a fund for affording pecuniary assistance in judicial and administrative cases. Votes of thanks were passed to the several donors.

Mr. J. Macvicar Anderson (the Hon. Secretary).—I had the pleasure, some little time since, of intimating that the Council had determined to accompany the prize for the Pugin Studentship with a medal, by way of giving a more enduring memorial than mere money, in recognition of the zeal and ability of the Pugin Students. That medal is in course of preparation. It has also occurred to the Council, with regard to the Godwin Bursary, that it would add to the value of the prize if a similar medal were given with it. The Council have communicated with Mr. George Godwin, and asked whether it would be in accordance with his wish that such a medal should be given; and I have the pleasure of intimating that he has informed us the proposal meets with his entire concurrence. He has also requested that he may be permitted to subscribe towards the expense of the die, accompanying his request with a cheque, which will go a considerable way towards defraying the expense. Mr. Anderson further intimated that he had received a communication from the solicitors of Miss Hannah Jane Jones, the only surviving sister of the late Owen Jones, stating a desire to found an Owen Jones Scholarship, for the purpose of enabling the holder to travel in Europe or elsewhere, for the cultivation and improvement of his knowledge of architecture. The scholarship is to be tenable for two years, the nomination being with the Council of the Institute, and the nominee to be a present or future pupil of some member of the Institute, or of the Professor of Architecture in University College, or of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, to be deemed eligible by reason of proficiency in the leading subjects treated by Owen Jones in his "Grammar of Ornament." Miss Jones contemplated providing for the endowment fund the sum of 1,250*l*. Midland Railway Four Per Cent. Debenture Stock, producing 50*l*. per annum.

The President.—I think you will consider these communications as of the very greatest interest to us. Mr. Godwin has shown again how much he is ready to do in everything that can promote the study of art, and I think it is right that this medal should be given to those who fulfil his wishes in terms of the Bursary he has founded. As to what Miss Jones has done, this additional prize will be of the greatest advantage in future to our students, and I am glad that it should be coupled with the name of one whom we must always hold in the highest respect, as one of the most earnest, and hard-working architects this century has seen.

Messrs. Josiah Conder and George Rackstraw Crickmay were elected Fellows, and Mr. Charles H. H. Cazalet an Associate, of the Institute.

Mr. G. Richards Julian then presented a memorial signed by 453 Associates, 308 being resident in London, and the remainder scattered throughout the United Kingdom. The memorial was in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, desire respectfully to direct your attention to the fact that, although professional members, Associates under the existing charter and by-laws are debarred from taking any part in the regulation of the affairs of the Institute, and to urge the following considerations,—Every step which renders our Institute more truly representative will add to its influence and its popularity, and any change which improves the position of the Associates will add to the dignity of the Fellowship. Moreover, the authority of the Council will be enhanced by making the electing body consist of all professional members. It should be borne in mind that at present the Associates subscribe about one-half of the total amount contributed by professional members, and yet they have no control over the expenditure. A large number of the Associates are actively engaged as principals, and are, therefore, equally interested with the Fellows in questions of professional practice. In the Institution of Civil Engineers, and in the Surveyors' Institution, professional Associates vote on the same terms as Fellows, and in these kindred societies the practice is found to work satisfactorily. We, therefore, most strongly urge you to determine the best method of giving to professional Associates the right of voting on all matters relating to the regulation of the affairs of the Institute, and suggest, in the interest of country Associates, that the votes be recorded by means of voting papers, transmissible by post."

The President said he was very happy to receive this memorial, which would be laid before the Council with the least possible delay. He sympathised with the memorial, and believed he had anticipated the matter in the address he was about to deliver.

The President then read his address, which we print in this number (see p. 617).

Mr. Mitford, of the Office of Works, and an Hon. Associate, proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his able address. The Institute was to be congratulated on its flourishing condition, and had attained no mean amount of success for so comparatively young an institution. The fact that their young members were now admitted into the body by examination proved that the Associateship and Fellowship was no dead letter, but a real thing, only to be obtained by labour, and that of a severe character. In fact, the Institute now offered what might be termed an Academic degree.

The Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., the First Commissioner of Works, was glad of the opportunity of stating publicly the great services rendered to the Government by the President and Mr. Hardwicke, in consenting to act as judges in the recent competition. Few besides himself knew the labour this had entailed upon those gentlemen, or the conscientious zeal with which they had devoted themselves to the difficult task of adjudicating on so important a matter. He might take the opportunity of pointing out that the competition involved two innovations, as compared with previous competitions for the great buildings of the Government. In the first place, he might point out that in previous competitions for public offices architects were requested to act, not as judges, but as assessors; while on this occasion the two eminent architects he had named were invited to act as judges with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. W. H. Smith. In this respect he thought they would agree that a proper and due position had been accorded to the profession. In the next place, the competition was the first example in connexion with Government work, in which double selections were made. It was open to all the world to send in sketch plans, from which a certain number were ultimately to be selected, and a second competition of a more elaborate character entered upon. Those who entered on the second competition received a premium, which he hoped would be some consolation for the great labour they had devoted to the matter. The profession of architects readily responded to the invitation addressed to them, no fewer than 158 designs being received. He believed he was the only person who was in a position to state that the competition was of a fairly representative character, including in it a certain number of the most eminent members of the profession, though some very conspicuous gentlemen were not engaged in it. The result of the competition was in itself a voucher to the complete fairness with which it was conducted. No one was more surprised than he was with the result of the selection of two gentlemen thoroughly unknown to fame beyond their native town in Yorkshire. This, as he had said, was a voucher that the competition had been carried out with the utmost fairness. One of the chief conditions laid down by the judges was that the designs should answer the purposes for which the buildings were intended,—that they should be suitable for great public offices, and that the interiors should not be sacrificed for external effect or mere architectural display. He regretted to say that a good many of those who failed to appear amongst the first nine, showed defects in the plans. With regard to the style which was finally selected, it might be interesting to architects to state that of the 158 designs sent in not more than five, and he was not quite certain if more than three, were in the Gothic style. Now, twenty-five years ago, when the designs for the Foreign and India Offices were sent in, more than half of them were Gothic; and so again in the more recent competition for the Law Courts nearly all were Gothic. It was, therefore, evident that there was a great change in public opinion. They might accept it as the general opinion of the profession, having regard to the uses for which the building was intended and its position and surroundings, that a Classic design was more suitable than a Gothic one. [This statement elicited different expressions of opinion.] He did not wish to raise any controversy, and he hoped they might be spared a repetition of the battle of the styles. He believed he might say that on the whole the verdict of the judges had been approved by the profession and the public; and the Government intended in the coming session to submit a vote to Parliament for the purpose of enabling Messrs. Leeming & Leeming to carry out their designs. But these were not the only important works which were being carried out by the Government. Allusion had been made to the improvement connected with Westminster Hall. It had been his duty to clear away the old Law Courts, and to consider how the west front of Westminster Hall should be restored. He had made it his duty to have the advice of Mr. Pearson, an architect recognised as one of the most competent for a task of this kind. His plans were now before the public, and involved the restoration of the west front to the condition in which it existed from the time of Richard II. to the commencement of the present century, when the old Law Courts were built. This involved the building of a double-storied cloister to the flying buttresses of the old Hall, and the principal justification for this was the preservation of the Norman wall of the west front, with its beautiful old work, including the masons' marks. If the front were left exposed, the London atmosphere would produce its effect upon the old wall. There were differences of opinion in connexion with this, and he had determined to refer the question to a Select Committee of the House of Commons during the coming session, when evidence would be heard for or against it. Another great improvement was the work now in progress at the Tower of London. This consisted of two kinds: first, of demolition, and, secondly, of restoration. The demolition entailed the removal of the hideous warehouses, which for

many years had interrupted the view of the Tower from the river, while the restoration consisted of the re-building of the inner ballium wall, and the Lantern Tower. The first half of the work was completed. One great block of warehouses had been demolished, and in its place the ballium wall and Lantern Tower had been finished. In the course of a few days the other half of the work would be begun, and the work finally completed. This work had been under the charge of Mr. Taylor, a gentleman connected with the Office of Works, and he wished to express his high sense of the ability and the services rendered to the Government by that gentleman. He believed they would consider that these were no unimportant works now in course of construction, or contemplated, in reference to public buildings in London. He would remind them that there was no city in the world where there was such a field for architectural investigation and study as that of the great metropolis in which they lived. There was no city in Europe where there was such a long and unbroken series of great buildings, containing every phase of architecture during the last 800 years, beginning with the old Norman works of the Tower and Westminster Hall; then proceeding to the Abbey, which showed almost every phase of Gothic ecclesiastical work, from the time of Henry III. to Henry VII. They had two of the most beautiful specimens of Domestic Tudor work in Holland House and Charlton; they had the Renaissance work of Inigo Jones; the splendid series of works by Wren; and finally in the works of Sir Charles Barry and Mr. Street, the completion and possibly the end of the Gothic revival. He meant, of course, as far as secular buildings were concerned. It was quite possible that Gothic architecture might be used for a long time to come in ecclesiastical buildings, but looking at the tendencies of the present day, he believed they had seen its close as regards secular buildings. But who should venture to say what was the immediate tendency or the future prospects of architectural style? In the presence of so many experts he would not venture to express an opinion upon it. He might remind them that the style, especially of our public buildings, was not merely due to the architect, but to the taste, or want of taste, and the requirements of the public. He believed that even Sir Charles Barry was forced by public opinion to adopt the Gothic style for the Houses of Parliament, almost against his natural judgment; and certainly public opinion, in the shape of Lord Palmerston, forced Sir Gilbert Scott to abandon his Gothic designs for the Home and India Offices, and to adopt a style he did not at all like. He would conclude by saying that though the profession had suffered from severe losses of late years through the death, and sometimes the premature death, of many of its leading members, he ventured to hope that it contained within its ranks many able, competent, and willing, to carry on the great work of English architecture, and who would leave behind them memorials as great and beautiful as those which remained from the past.

Mr. Charles Barry seconded the vote of thanks, and, referring to the memorial which had been presented, said that, as a member of the Council, he echoed the words of the President. There was every desire on the part of the elders to endeavour to give proper effect to the wishes which had been expressed. They were desirous to initiate several reforms, but not to tend towards anything like revolution. They might congratulate themselves on the presence of the First Commissioner of Works, and his important adviser, Mr. Mitford, who had assured them in no measured terms that they had to a great extent the same views, hopes, and aspirations as the architects themselves, so far as their art was concerned.

The vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation.

The President returned thanks, and added that he could not agree with the First Commissioner of Works that Gothic architecture was in a sense dead. He did not agree with him at all. If they had found a Gothic plan of equal merit to that which had been selected, with a really fine and suitable elevation, it would have had the best consideration they could give it. But unfortunately the Gothic designs had not the best plan, therefore they were necessarily rejected, as convenience and accommodation were the first requisites. He hoped that in some future competition, men who had really studied Gothic architecture as it ought to be treated, in a free way so as to suit every modern requirement, would not be deterred from entering the lists by words used by the First Commissioner. They all knew how strongly Mr. Street insisted upon the subject of plans, and no man was more careful and more thorough in his production of them. If there were defects in his Law Courts, it was not the fault of Mr. Street, but of those who bound him in iron chains, which he could not burst.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 17th inst., when a paper will be read by Mr. Stannus on the "Architectural Treatment of Cupolas in general, and that of St. Paul's in particular."

Illustrations.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DEAN STANLEY, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

AT the time this monument was placed in its position in the Tudor Chapel, we commented upon its excellence as a likeness and its expressiveness and suitability to the place as a monument. Few recent sculptured portraits have been more successful in giving the character and expression of the original face, and there is a fine breadth of treatment in the drapery. Like Browning's bishop in St. Praxed's Church, the figure lies,—

> "Letting the bed-clothes, like a mort-cloak, drop
> Into great laps and folds of sculptor's work";

but there are far other associations connected with it than those which clustered round the life of the gay Renaissance bishop, who was so anxious to have the best nook in the church reserved for his monument. Like him, indeed, Stanley may be said to have "fought with tooth and nail" while living, but it was not to "save a niche" for himself in the Abbey or elsewhere, much as he loved his great historic church, but as a soldier in the battle for good against evil, for breadth and charity against narrowness and bigotry and sectarianism. The subdued light of the stained glass adds to the feeling of repose which pervades the monument and its surroundings, and contrasts strangely, but not unfittingly, with the recollection of the eager and strenuous character of the man who is thus commemorated. The engraving, which, like all the English wood-engravings published in the *Builder* during the present year, is from the *atelier* of Mr. Cooper, appears to us to convey admirably both the features and details of the sculpture and the rich subdued light under which it is seen; and we are glad to be able to add that Mr. Boehm, the sculptor of the figure, has expressed himself much pleased with this translation of his work. The pedestal is designed by Mr. Pearson, the architect to the Dean and Chapter.

DESIGN FOR WAR AND ADMIRALTY OFFICES.

BY MR. THOS. PORTER, F.R.I.B.A.

WE give the two principal plans, and a view engraved from the architect's drawing, of Mr. Porter's design, the last of the nine of the second competition. One of the points of the plan, it will be observed, is the provision of a courtyard to the Whitehall side, throwing the building into two wings at this point. Mr. Porter sends us the following statement of his views and intentions in the working out of the design:—

"The author of this design has adopted the Italian style as being in his opinion the best suited to harmonise with the neighbouring Government Offices, and also as affording the means of securing ample light.

The frontages toward the Park follow closely the boundary-lines of the site, thereby avoiding loss of valuable space.

The narrowness of the street opposite the site in Whitehall induced the author to abandon an unbroken façade on the east side, and to gain additional apparent width by deeply recessing the centre portion of the Whitehall front, and thereby opening up a handsome forecourt screened from the street by a stone balustrade and dwarf carriage gates. The forecourt would afford greater quiet and privacy to the Offices than an unbroken frontage. In the centre of the recessed portion of the forecourt a lofty archway for carriages and side archways for foot-passengers lead to the quadrangle, 282 ft. long by 113 ft. wide. Second archways of similar character give access to the quadrangle from Spring-gardens.

The whole of the rooms in the building are well lighted, and of comfortable proportions. Long narrow rooms have been avoided, and all important rooms either face the street, or the Park, or the great quadrangle.

The rooms of the principal officers of both departments are placed on the first floor, fronting St. James's Park. The room for the Commander-in-Chief is placed at the south-west angle of the building, and that of the Secretary of State for War faces the Parade. The room for the First Lord of the Admiralty is placed at the north-west angle.

The arrangements of the rooms on the second floor are similar to those on the first floor.

A mezzanine floor (between the second and third floors) is devoted entirely to repositories, lavatories, and water-closets. The latter are well lighted by the inner courts, around which they are arranged. The repositories are intended mainly to be lighted by electric light. The lower basement floor accommodates the repositories not provided for on the mezzanine floor. A lofty crypt under the whole of the quadrangle is also devoted to repositories.

The entrance-halls, saloons, and corridors are well lighted, and would form ornamental features internally.

The buildings are intended to be faced with brown Portland stone.

The first-floor rooms are about the same height as the first-floor rooms of the New Government Offices."

Key to References on Plan.

THE WAR OFFICE.

A. Staff.
B. Surveyor-General's Department.
  B 1. Director of Artillery.
  B 2. ,, Supplies.
  B 3. ,, Contracts.
  B 4. Inspector-General of Fortifications.
C. Central (or Secretary of State's) Department.
  C 1. ,, ,, ,,
  C 2. ,, ,, ,,
  C 3. ,, ,, ,,
  C 4. ,, ,, ,,
D. Finance Department.
  D 1. Finance Department.
  D 2. Auditors.
E. Military Department.
  E 1. Military Secretary.
  E 2. Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.
  E 3. Intelligence Department.
  E 4. Deputy Adjutant-General R.A.
  E 5. Deputy Adjutant-General R.E.
  E 6. Army Medical Department.
  E 7. Military Education Department.
  E 8. Commissary-General's Department.
  E 9. Principal Veterinary Surgeon's Department.
F. Miscellaneous.
  F 1. Army Purchase Commission.
  F 2. Judge Advocate General.
  F 3. Pay Office. Commissariat and Transport and Ordnance Store Corps.
  F 4. Pay Office. Army Hospital Corps.
  F 5. Army Sanitary Committee.

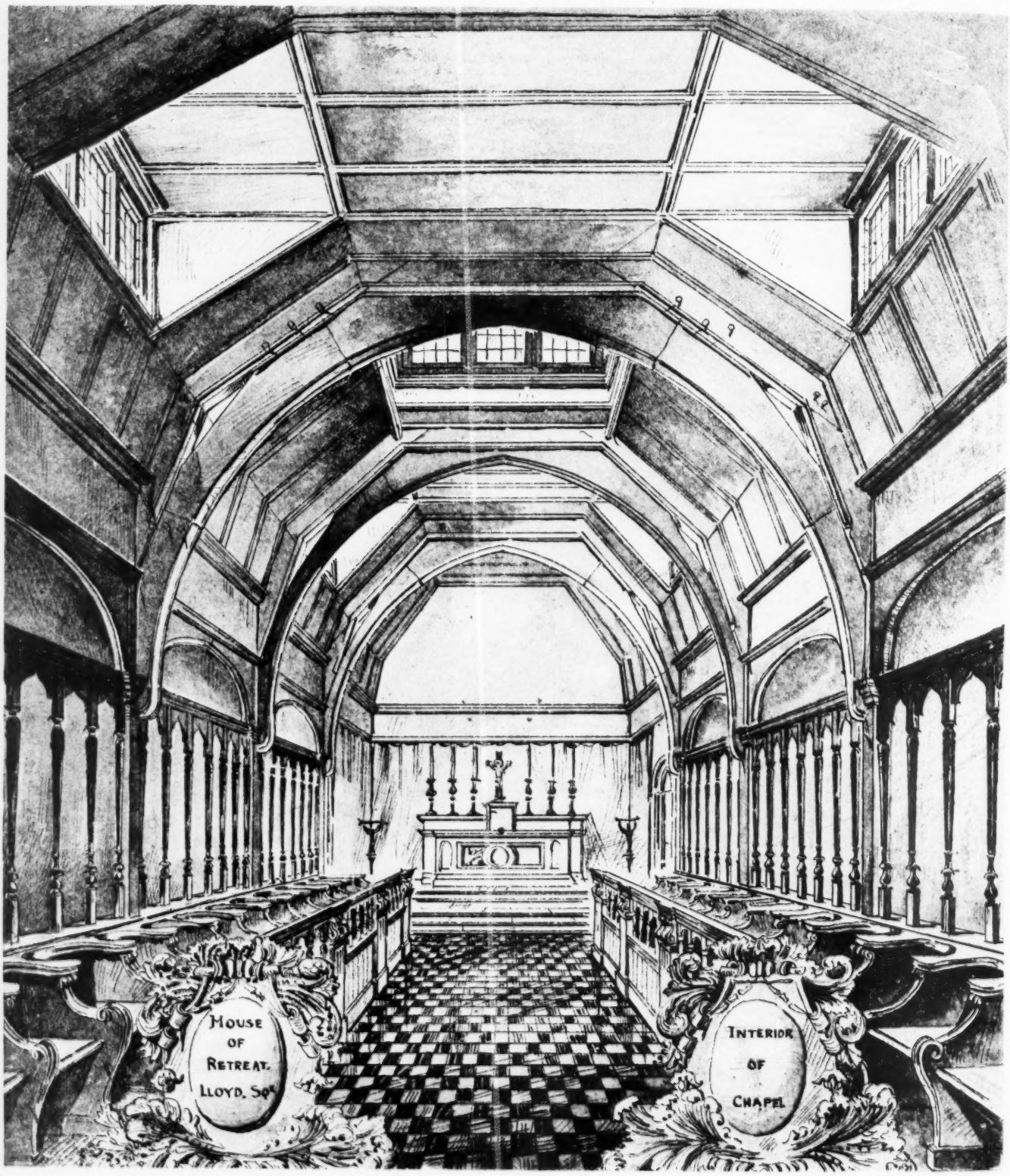
THE ADMIRALTY.

A. Board-room Suite and Secretary's Department.
  A 1. Board-room Suite.
  A 2. Military Branch.
  A 3. Intelligence Branch.
  A 4. Naval Branch.
  A 5. Civil Branch.
  A 6. Legal Branch.
  A 7. Registry Branch.
  A 8. Record Office Branch.
  A 9. Copying Branch.
B. Hydrographer's Department.
C. Transport Department.
D. Victualling Department.
E. Controller's Department.
  E 1. Director of Naval Construction.
  E 2. Engineer-in-Chief.
  E 3. Director of Naval Ordnance.
  E 4. Store Branch.
  E 5. Dockyard, Ship, Gunnery, and Registry and Copying Branches.
F. Accountant-General's Department.
  F 1. First Division.
  F 2. Second Division.
  F 3. Third Division.
  F 4. Fourth Division.
  F 5. Fifth Division.
  F 6. Sixth Division.
  F 7. Greenwich Hospital Division.
  F 8. Auditors.
G. Director of Contracts Department.
H. Director of Medical Department.
J. Director of Works Department.
K. Naval Reserves Department.
L. Royal Marines Department.
M. Inspector of Naval Schools Department.

MONSTRANCE IN THE MÜNSTERKIRCHE AT ROERMOND, HOLLAND.

ROERMOND,* in Holland, is an interesting old town, containing two very interesting churches. The cathedral dedicated to St. Christopher is a large plain brick building, dating from the fifteenth century, with long apsidal transepts, a rather short nave, and a rather long chancel,

* This has been unfortunately mis-spelt "Roesmond" in the lettering of the Plate.



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HOUSE OF RETREAT, LLOYD SQUARE.

Mr. Ernest Newton, Architect.

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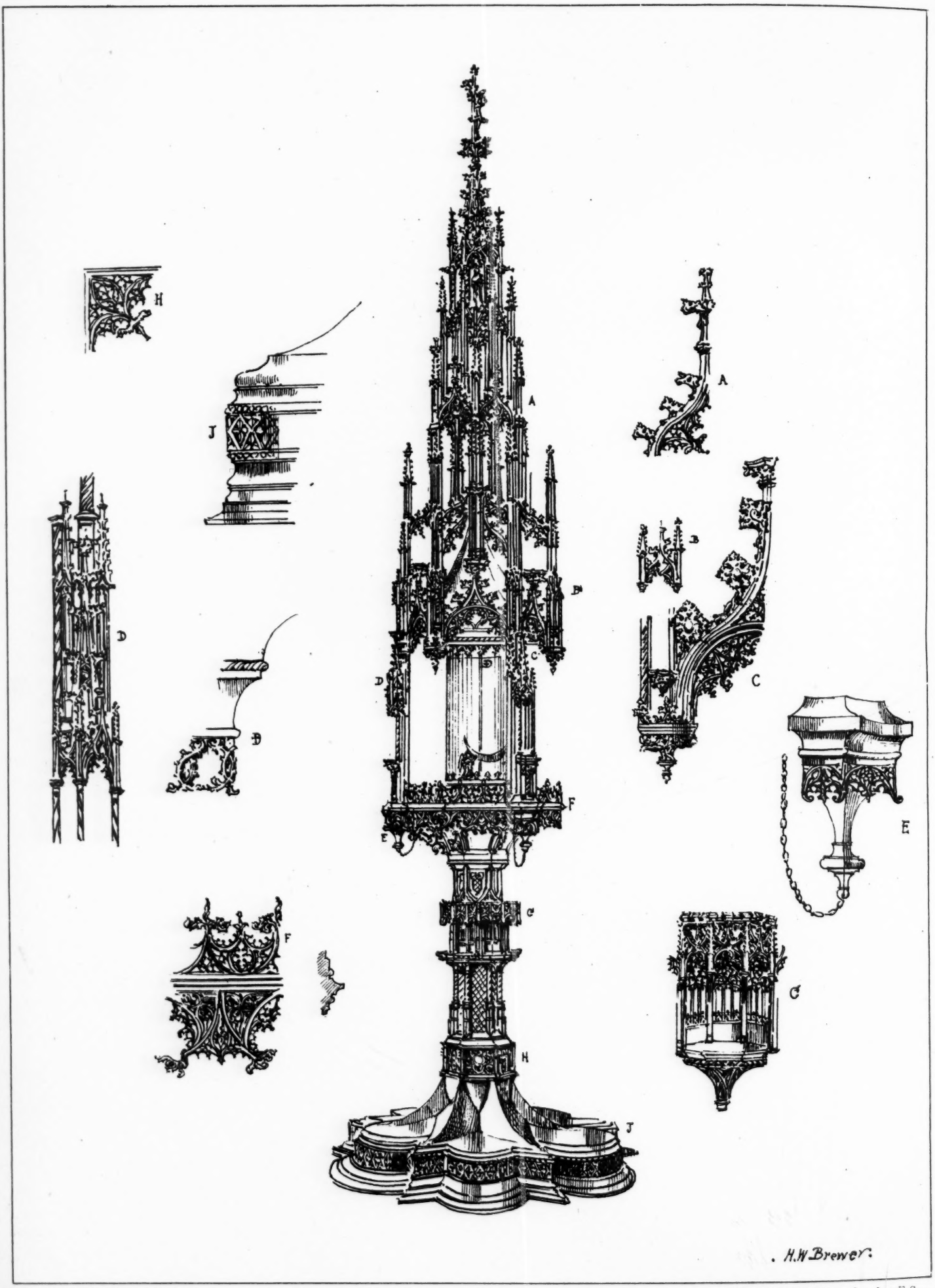

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MONSTRANCE AT ROESMOND, HOLLAND.

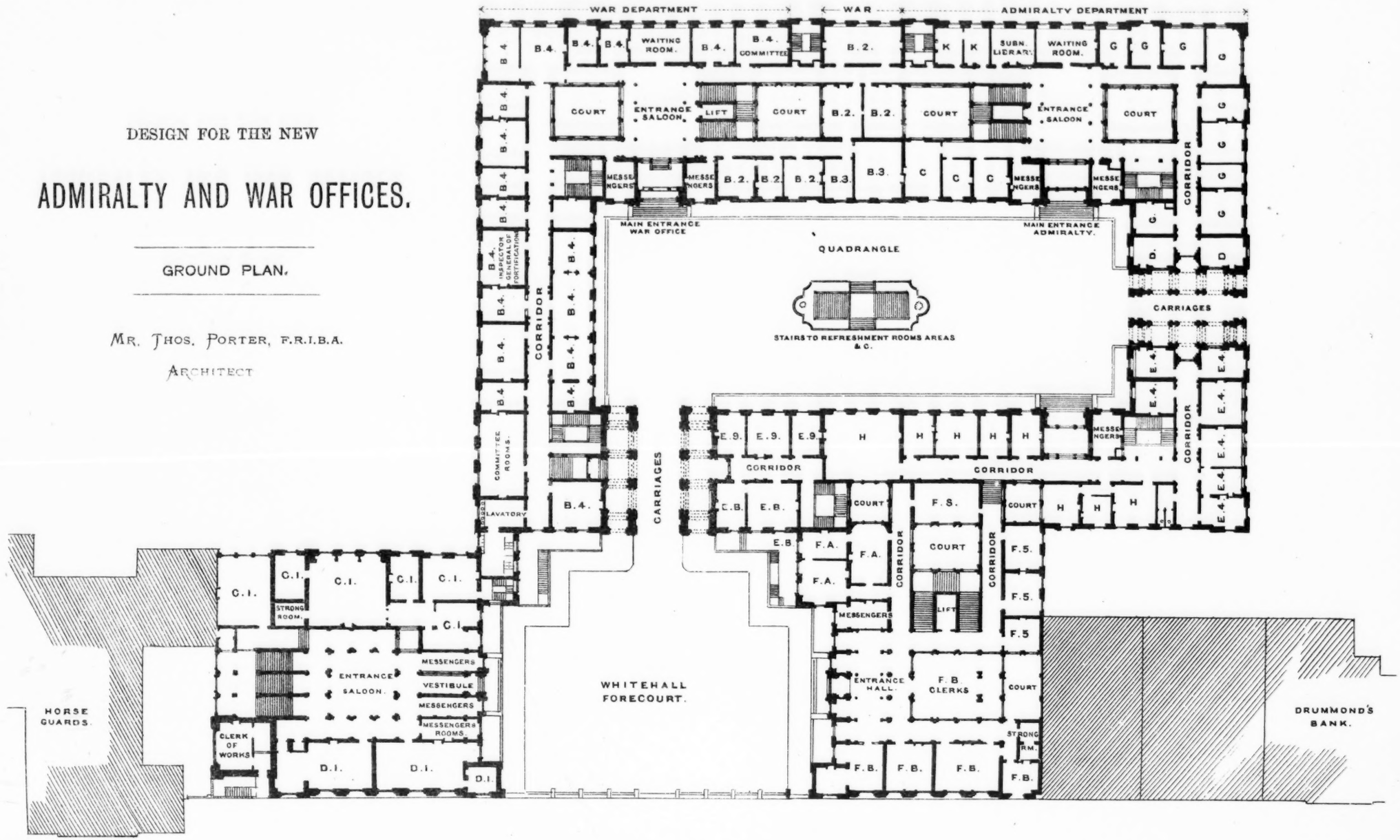
DESIGN FOR THE NEW

ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICES.

GROUND PLAN.

MR. THOS. PORTER, F.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT



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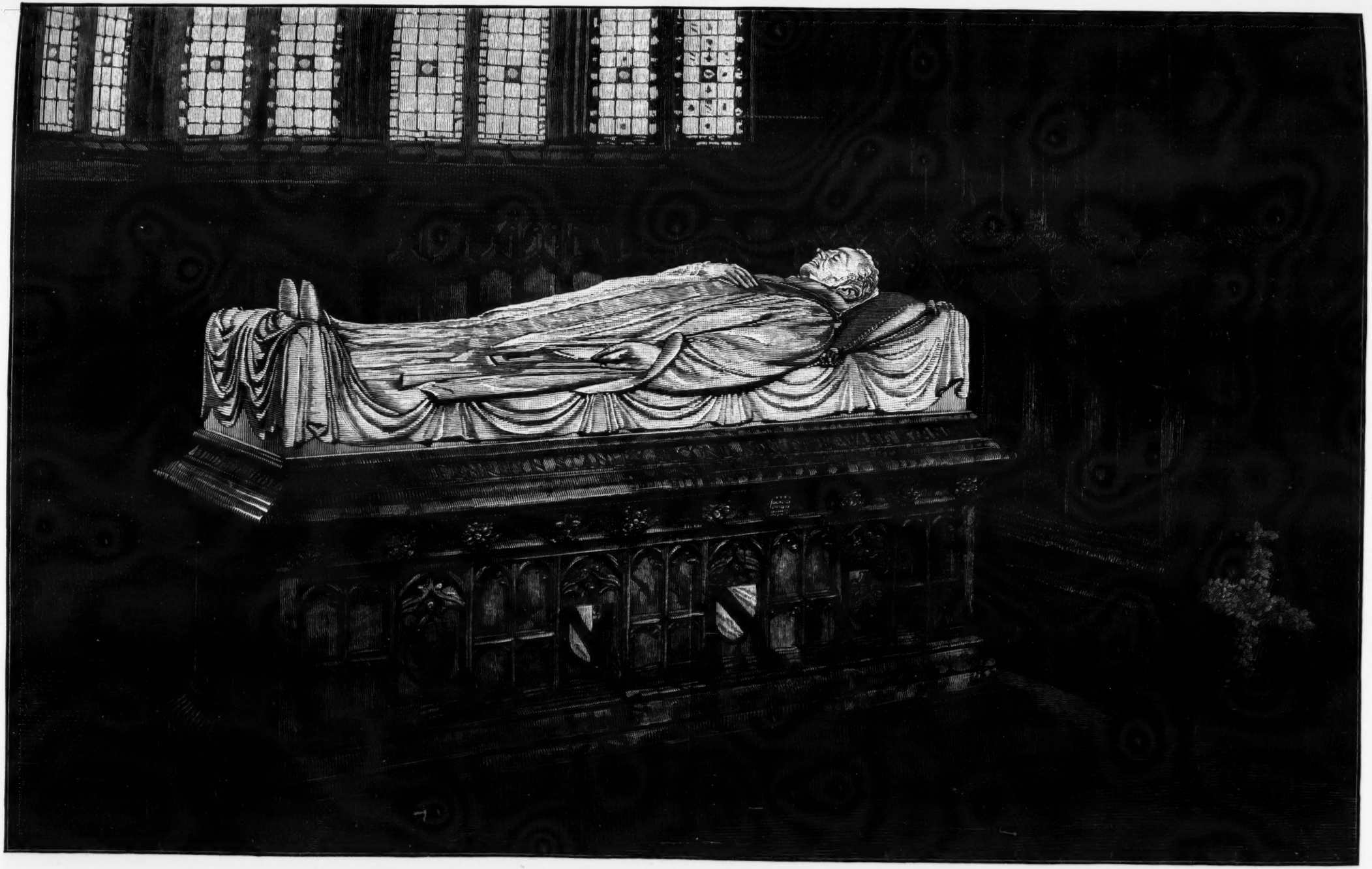
C^t Queen S^t London, W.C.

DESIGN FOR NEW ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICES.

By Mr. Thomas Porter, F.R.I.B.A.

Park Front.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE DEAN STANLEY, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

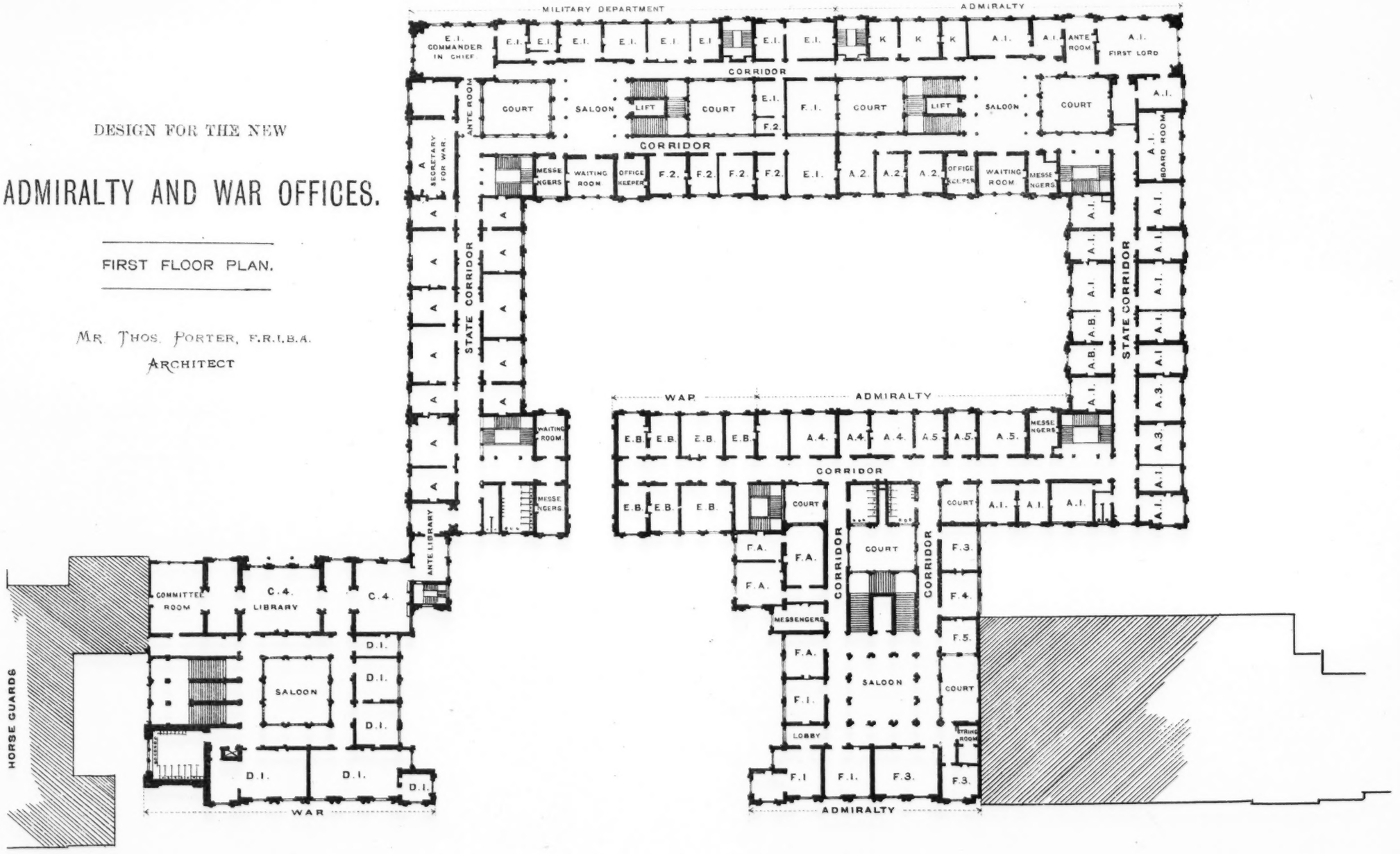
MR. J. E. BOEHM, R.A., SCULPTOR; MR. J. L. PEARSON, R.A., ARCHITECT.

DESIGN FOR THE NEW

ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICES.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

MR. THOS. PORTER, F.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT



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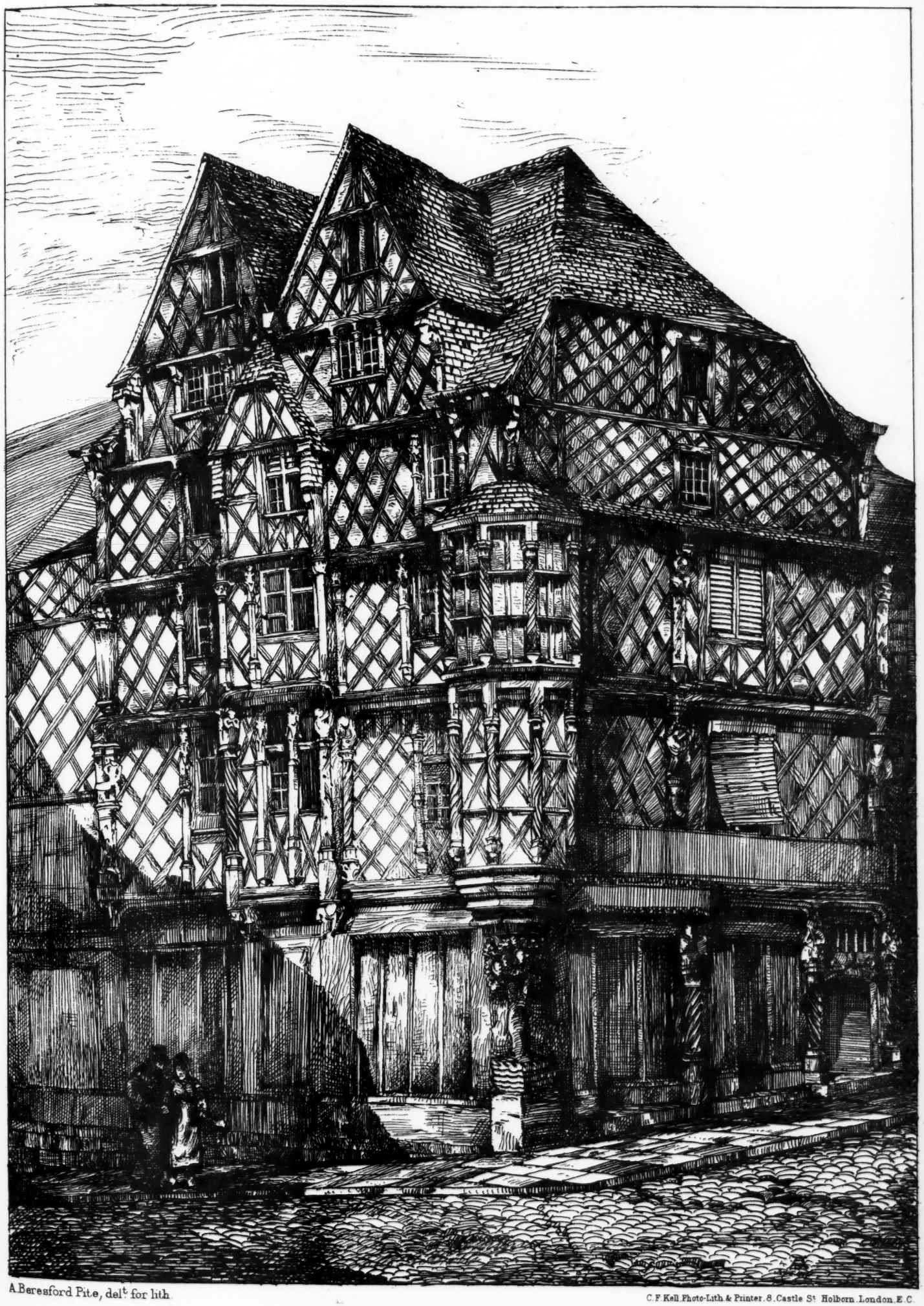

A.Beresford Pite, del.t for lith.

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SKETCHES BY A DISTRICT SURVEYOR. No 4.

The Maison Adam, Angers.

Photoprint, Waterlow & Sons Limited, London.

HOLMLEIGH COTTAGES, GRASSENDALE, LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. F. & G. HOLME, ARCHITECTS.

Reproduced by "Photoprint" from the Architects' Drawing.

with aisles the height and width of the choir itself. It cannot be said to be a beautiful building, but it is an excellent plain, common-sense church, very cheap, and very substantial. It serves as the cathedral for the Roman Catholic diocese of Roermond.

The Münster (Minster) at Roermond is, however, a far more interesting building; it is an excellent example of the Transition period and of Dutch First Pointed work. It bears a strong resemblance to the churches of St. Quirinus at Neuss, on the Rhine; St. Cunebert at Cologne, Braunweiller, and Gellenhausen, and is distinctly of a Rhenish type, with two sets of transepts. The lanthorn over the eastern crossing is crowned by a ridge-and-furrow dome, and it will astonish our English readers when we tell them that Mr. Cuypers, who restored this interesting building, has been blamed by some Dutch critics for retaining this feature, which they maintain ought to have been destroyed because it "only dates from the fifteenth century!" It is probably the only dome of that date north of the Alps!

There is, of course, very little ancient church plate existing in Holland, but one example of rare beauty is to be seen in this church: it is a monstrance, 3 ft. 4 in. high, composed entirely of silver, executed at the end of the fourteenth century. The elaborate nature of the work may be gathered from the fact that the details given in our drawing are the *actual* size.

Whether this beautiful vessel has always been a monstrance may perhaps be doubted, though Mr. Cuypers, the eminent Dutch architect, is strongly of opinion that it has always served that purpose, and certainly the half-moon recepticle for holding the consecrated host, and the little angels bearing it up, are of the same date as the vessel itself.

Nothing is known of the history of this monstrance. Another, rather more in accordance with the recognised form, and evidently half a century, at least, later than the Roermond example, is to be seen at the Catholic church at Breda. We should notice the fact that the Roermond monstrance takes in pieces, and is fastened together with little pegs attached by chains.

H. W. Brewer.

SKETCHES BY A DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

IV.

Angers, formerly the capital of Anjou, an ancient province and government in France, but now the chief town of the department of Maine-et-Loire, is situated on the Maine. Since the commencement of this century, no town in France has submitted to greater changes; many of her houses, so characteristic of another age, have disappeared, but a good specimen of half-timber construction remains at the Place Sainte Croix, behind the cathedral. This is La Maison Adam, which we illustrate. Right and left of the tree sculptured at the angle formerly stood a figure of Adam and another of Eve. The iconography of this house is a most interesting study. Beneath the flat oriel, on the left side of the sketch, is a sort of dragon, intended to typify the Evil Spirit departing from the premises; and on this side, but higher up, is a very obscene subject. Grotesques abound. The lady and gentleman about the centre, and facing the Place Sainte Croix, appear on very good terms. The figures supporting the door-head, on the right of the view, are a countryman and Scotchman. The Scotchman has stood the wearing effects of weather less successfully than his neighbour; but there are the kilt, bonnet, and bag-pipe distinct enough.

Louis XI. had, like his predecessors, a Scotch guard, and, as at this time our fortunes in France were on the wane, the Scotchman may have been set up at this town house to commemorate the assistance Scotchmen had given in establishing the integrity of the French crown, and in driving out her (auld) enemy, England.

The ground-floor is occupied by a draper, and the floors above are let in tenements.

Before the Revolution, Angers had both University and Academy of great celebrity. In its Military College, both Lord Chatham and the Duke of Wellington studied. Angers was also the birthplace of David the sculptor, and Bernier the traveller.

My drawing was large, and has been reduced for photo-lithography by Mr. A. Beresford Pite.

T. E. Knightley.

LLOYD SQUARE CHAPEL.

The chapel is divided into choir and north and south aisles; the choir for the sisters of the order, and the aisles for visitors. It is almost entirely surrounded by buildings, so that the light is introduced, as shown in the roof, by dormers and a lantern light; by this means the building is well and evenly lighted and also well ventilated. It is heated by Grundy's hot-air apparatus. The building was erected by Messrs. Bangs, of Bow, and the stalls (which are made of American birch) were very carefully executed by Mr. Knox, of Lambeth. Mr. Spooner has been the clerk of works for this and the greater portion of the adjoining buildings. The architect is Mr. Ernest Newton.

HOLMLEIGH COTTAGES, GRASSENDALE, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

These cottages were erected some time ago for Mr. T. Sutton Timmis as residences for his coachman, grooms, gardeners, &c.

They are arranged in two groups, and have a considerable garden space allotted to each house, and a spacious drying green at the end furthest from the road. A large and cheerful sitting-room or living-room is provided, with a scullery and washhouse, larders, &c., at the back, and three bedrooms on the first floor.

The walls are of grey brick with red Ruabon jambs and string bricks; the roofs are tiled, and the porches and some of the gables are of timber framing with cement panels, some of which are enriched. Special attention has been given to the draining and ventilating of these cottages by the architects, Messrs. Francis & George Holme, of Liverpool, whose designs were carried out by Mr. Jones, contractor, of Garston-road.

This illustration, as well as another in the present number, is reproduced from a water-colour drawing by Messrs. Waterlow's "photo-print" process.

BIRMINGHAM MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of this Association was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. W. Sapcote in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. Barnsley, C. H. Barnsley, R. Mann, H. Heal, J. Bowen, A. S. Smith, J. Dibble, C. W. Barker, W. J. Whitall, Folland, and E. J. Bigwood (secretary). The committee, in their report, express regret that they were unable to report any marked improvement in the building trade. In October last a notice was received from the stonemasons demanding an increase of wages and other alterations in the working rules. The committee met the representatives of the masons, with the result that their demand for increased wages was withdrawn, and some slight alterations were made in the working rules. A communication was received from the labourers (with whom no rules exist) requesting an advance of wages, but, having regard to the abundance of unskilled labour, the committee declined to accede to their request. The half-yearly meetings of the National Association of Master Builders at Bradford and London were attended by deputations from this Association, and matters of considerable importance to the trade were discussed. The form of contract had been under the consideration of the Council, and it was believed that the negotiation with the Institute of British Architects would settle the matter on a fair and equitable basis. A petition was presented to the House of Commons, on behalf of the Association, by Mr. P. H. Muntz, M.P., against the Employers' Liability Bill, 1884. A deputation from the Association had waited upon Messrs. Martin and Chamberlain with reference to the conditions of contract of the Birmingham School Board, and obtained some slight concessions. Six new members had joined the Association, and the committee hoped at the end of next year to be able to report a considerable increase in members. The committee also drew attention to the "Builders' Accident Insurance Company, Limited." The company was strictly mutual, and the directors had not only reduced the premiums 43 per cent., but also during the first year returned 20 per cent. rebate by way of bonus to insurers, and 12½ per cent. for the second year. During the past year the company had insured 3,600,000*l.* paid in wages, and had paid only 168*l.* commission on this amount, which was less than 2½ per cent. on the premium income.

The balance-sheet of the Association showed total receipts for the year 90*l.* 3s. 11d., which, added to last year's balance of 65*l.* 18s. 11d., made a total of 156*l.* 2s. 10d., and the various disbursements, including secretary's salary, amounted to 122*l.* 5s. 8d., leaving a sum of 33*l.* 17s. 2d. to the credit of the Association.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said that there had been no improvement in the state of trade during the year, though a few large buildings were in progress. Generally speaking, there was stagnation in trade, and many men were out of employment. He complimented the new secretary, Mr. Bigwood, upon the great interest he showed in the work of the Association, and went on to say that the depression in trade had increased competition to such a keen point that the work was taken at very small profits indeed, and contracts often resulted in a loss.

Mr. J. Bowen was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. A. S. Smith vice-president, Mr. W. J. Whitall treasurer, and Mr. E. J. Bigwood was re-elected secretary.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The opening meeting of the current session of the Edinburgh Architectural Association was held on Monday evening last, Mr. David M'Gibbon, president, in the chair.

Mr. T. Fairbairn, the hon. secretary, read the report for the past year. The Council, it is stated, were much gratified in reporting that the past session not only was the most useful in the history of the Association, but also was one that held out abundant promise for its future development. The Council, during the session, felt it their duty to memorialise her Majesty's Government in regard to the present state of the hall in Edinburgh Castle; and attention has been promised on the part of the Government to the subject. The report referred with satisfaction to the work in progress of repairing Craigmillar Castle,—a work which would be of great value, tending to preserve what remained of a building rich in architectural features and historical associations. The Association was again placed under obligation to Professor Baldwin Brown, who had obtained an ordinance from the University Court, to the effect that members of the Edinburgh Architectural Association be permitted to attend the Fine Art Class next session on payment of a very modified fee. The membership of the Association continues to increase. It now numbers 270, which shows an increase of 35 during the year. The report by the treasurer, Mr. John Whitelaw, showed that the balances in bank and in hand amounted to 105*l.* 1s. 11d. The ordinary income during the year was 135*l.*, and the expenditure amounted to 101*l.* 6s. The reports by the conveners of the Sketch-book Committee and the Work-class Committee were also regarded as satisfactory. In moving the adoption of these reports, the Chairman very warmly congratulated the members on the growing prosperity and the growing usefulness of the Association. A considerable number of new members were proposed for election. Mr. George Washington Browne was appointed president for the current year; Mr. David M'Gibbon was elected vice-president; Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, and Professor G. Baldwin Brown were elected vice-presidents; Mr. T. Fairbairn was re-elected honorary secretary; and Mr. John Whitelaw was re-elected honorary treasurer. The retiring president then delivered an address.

Finchley Main Drainage.—This scheme, as prepared by Mr. G. W. Brumell, engineer and surveyor to the Finchley Local Board, has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and permission has been given to borrow money for the works, the estimated cost of which (including purchase of land for outfall site) is 60,000*l.* Owing to the peculiar features of the district it is necessary to construct a sewer in tunnel 120 ft. deep from its western side to the outfall site on the eastern side. The works are to be carried out forthwith. At a special meeting on the 30th ult. the Board marked their appreciation of Mr. Brumell's services in the preparation of the scheme by remunerating him with the sum of 175*l.*, and an addition to his salary of 50*l.* per annum.

HEALTH EXHIBITION AWARDS.

We now give a list of that portion of the awards, in Groups 3, 4, and part of Group 5, which were made for work more or less directly connected with building and building trades; and also an engraving of the Health Exhibition Medal, forwarded to us by Messrs. Walter Barker & Son. The classification is as follows:—

Group 3.—The Dwelling-house.

Class 20, Dwellings, Models, and Designs for the same, and Specimens of Buildings erected in the Grounds. Fittings and Accessories for Dwelling-houses. Completely-fitted Apartments. Class 21, Water Supply and Purification: Meters, Filters, Water-Fittings, Cisterns, &c. Class 22, House Drains, their Construction and Ventilation: Sewer disconnexion; Sinks, Traps, Gullies; the Disposal and Utilisation of House Refuse. Class 23, Water and Earth Closets, Ash Closets, Commodes, Urinals, Disinfecting Powders and Fluids, Insect Destroyers. Class 24, Grates, Stoves, Kitcheners, Ranges, Boilers, &c., for Domestic Use. Apparatus for Heating and Warming, Smoke Abatement, &c. Class 25, Ventilators, Air Inlets and Outlets, Cubic Space of Rooms, Cowls, Air Straining and Cleansing. Class 26, Lighting Apparatus; (*a*) Electrical Apparatus for Illumination and Domestic Use, Secondary Batteries, Electroliers, Accumulators, &c.; (*b*) Apparatus for Lighting by Gas, Gas Producers, Gas Meters, Gasfittings, Chandeliers, &c.; (*c*) Oil and other Lamps, Mineral Oil, Wax and other Candles, Vegetable and Animal Oils. Class 27, Fire Prevention Apparatus: Extincteurs, Portable Engines, Domestic Fire Escapes, &c. Class 28, Materials for Sanitary House Construction: Roofs, Walls, Damp Courses, Solid Floors, Damp Proof Wall Coverings, Cements, &c. Class 29, Materials for Sanitary House Decoration, Non-poisonous Paints and Wall Papers, Floor Coverings, Washable Decoration, &c. Class 30, Objects for Internal Decoration and use in the Dwelling. Fittings and Furniture. Class 31, Baths, Bathing requisites, Public and Private Wash-houses, Washing Apparatus, Detergents, Appliances for Personal Cleanliness, &c. Class 32, Publications and Literature, Models, Pictures, Diagrams, &c., relating to Group 3. Class 33, Machinery and Appliances relating to Group 3.

Group 4.—The School.

Class 34, Designs and Models of Improved Buildings for Elementary Schools, Infant Schools, and Crèches. Class 35, Apparatus and Fittings for Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting Schools, School Latrines, Closets, &c. Class 36, Special School Fittings for Storing and Drying Clothing. Class 37, School Kitchens and Arrangements for School Canteens. Methods of Warming Children's Meals, &c. Class 38, Precaution in Schools for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Diseases, School Sanitoria, Infirmaries, &c. Class 39, Special Apparatus for Physical Training in Schools, Gymnasia, Apparatus for Exercise, Drill, &c. Class 40, Literature, Statistics, Diagrams, &c., relating to Group 4.

Group 5.—The Workshop.

Class 41, Designs and Models for Improvements in the Arrangements and Construction of Workshops, especially those in which dangerous or unwholesome processes are conducted. Class 42, Apparatus and Fittings for preventing or minimising the danger to health or life from carrying on certain trades; Guards, Screens, Fans, Air-jets, Preservative Solutions, Washes, &c.

List of Awards in connexion with Building Trades, &c., and Sanitary Work.

N.B.—"G." stands for *Gold Medal*; "S."—*Silver Medal*; "B."—*Bronze Medal*; "S.C.T."—*Special Certificate of Thanks*; "D.H."—*Diploma of Honour.*

Class.	Name of Exhibitor.	Award.
20	Adams, Robert	G.
42	,,	B.
52	Adamson, William	B.
30	Ahrends, F. & Co. (Denmark)	S.
31	Albert Laundry Blue Manufacturing Company	B.
26	Albion Lamp Company	S.
26	Albo-Carbon Light Company, Limited	B.
31	Allen, James, & Son	S.
33	Anderson & Hunting	S.
21	Anderson, R.	B.
22	Angel, A. T.	S.
22	,,	B.
29	Andreas, Theo. H. (India)	G.
(34-39)	Antwerp, City of (Belgium)	D.H.
30	Arup Bros. (Denmark)	S.
33	Ashworth Bros.	B.
22	Atmospheric Cowl Company	B.
23	Austin Antiseptic Company	B.
39	Bacon, George W.	S.
25	Bacon, J. L. & Co.	S.
33	,,	S.
27	Bailey, H. T.	B.
21	Bailey & Co.	B.
22	,,	B.
23	Baker, J. M. B.	B.
20	Baldwin, W. J. (U.S.A.)	S.C.
22	Banner Bros. & Co.	G.
22	,, ,,	S. (2)
25	,, ,,	S.
22	,, ,,	B.
33	Barford & Perkins	B.
30	Barnard, Bishop, & Barnard	B.
12	Barnett & Foster	G.
21	,, ,,	G.
41	,, ,,	G.
21	,, ,,	G.
31	Barrett, A., & Son	S.
21	Baskerville, R.	S.
28	Bateman, William H.	S.
23	,, ,,	B.
20	Bath, Mayor and Corporation of	D.H.
31	,, ,, ,,	D.H.
Literature	Batsford, B. T.	S.C.T.
22	Batten, William	B.
26	Bayle (France)	S.
52	Beaupré, C.	B.
21	Beck & Co.	G.
21	,,	S. (2)
23	,,	S.
21	,,	B. (3)
26	Beggs & Co.	S.
40	Belgium, Ministry of the Interior	D.H.
20	Belgium, War Department	D.H.
21	Bell, John	B.
20	Benham & Sons	G.
23	,, ,,	S.
21	,, ,,	B.
31	,, ,,	B.
24	Beynon & Cox	B.
26	Bickerdike, George	B.
23	Billing, H. J., M.D.	B.
24	Bingham, E.	B.
20	Birch, George H.	G.
22	Bird, Frederick, & Co.	B.
28	Birks, J. & T.	S.
22	Birmingham Sanitary Association	G.
33	Blackman Air Propeller Ventilating Company, Limited	S.
29	Blaine, Lieut.-General Sir Seymour, Bart., C.B.	S.
21	Blundell, G. T., & Co.	G.
21	,, ,,	B.
23	,, ,,	B.
20	Blyth, A. W.	S.
23	Boake, A. & Co.	S.
Literature	Bogue, David	S.C.T.
21	Bolding, John, & Sons	S.
22	,, ,,	S.
23	,, ,,	S.
31	,, ,,	S.
21	,, ,,	B.
22	,, ,,	B.
23	,, ,,	B.
34	Bordeaux, City of	D.H.
21	Boston Filter Company	B.
29	Botelberge, G., & Co. (Belgium)	S.
20	Bothams, John C., M.I.C.E.	B.
23	Botting, Francis	B.
23	Bourtreehill Coal Company	S.
30	Boussard (France)	S.
34	Bouvard, J. (France)	G.
26	Bower & Co.	B.
20	Bower Barff Rustless Iron Company	S.
22	Bowes, Scott, & Read	G.
22	,, ,, ,,	S.
24	Boyd, A.	S.
24	Boyd, David O.	G.
22	Boyle, Robert	S.
28	Bracknell Pottery Brick and Tile Co.	S.
31	Bradford, T. & Co.	G.
33	,, ,,	G.
22	,, ,,	B.
23	,, ,,	B.
31	Brenier (France)	B.
28	Bridgeman, H. H.	S.
20	Briggs, Warren R. (United States of America)	S.C.T.
33	Britannia Company	B.
23	British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Limited	B.
22	Broad & Co.	S.
21	Brooke, Edward, & Sons	B.
24	Brown & Green	G.
20	,, ,,	S.
24	,, ,,	B.
26	Browne & Co.	S.
26	Broxburn Oil Company	G.
33	Brunton & Trier	S.
42	,, ,,	S.
30	Société Anonyme: La Construction Industrielle (Belgium)	G.
22	Buchan, William Paton	S.
25	,, ,,	B.
30	Burke & Co.	G.
20	Cacheux (France)	G.
(34-39)	Calvados, Département du (France)	D.H.
23	Calvert, F. C., & Co.	G.
31	,, ,,	S.
30	Campbell, Smith, & Co.	B.
28	Candy & Co.	G.
22	,, ,,	B (2)
22	Capper, Son, & Co.	G.
21	,, ,, ,,	B.
30	Cardinal & Harford	S.
39	Carne (France)	S.
24	Carron Company	S.
32	Cassell & Co., Limited	S.C.T.
34	Cernesson, L. Camille (France)	S.
21	Certes (France)	S.
23	Chabanelet et Brabant (France)	B.
38	Chaix, M. (France)	G.
21	Chamberland, Dr. (France)	G.
24	Chambers, Monnery, & Co.	B.
28	,, ,, ,,	B.
20	Chappuis, P. E.	S.
21	Chedgey, Messrs., & Co.	S.
26	Cheseborough Manufacturing Co.	S.
23	,, ,,	B.
31	,, ,,	B.
30	China, Imperial Maritime Customs	G. (2)
24	,, ,, ,,	S.
31	,, ,, ,,	S.
30	,, ,, ,,	S.
30	China, Shop from Canton	S.
30	,, ,, Kinkiang	S.
30	,, ,, Peking	S.
30	Choisy-le-Roi, Faiencerie de (France)	S.
30	Chorlton and Dugdale	S.
26	Christie, J. & Co.	S.
20	Christoph & Unmack (Denmark)	S.
41	,, ,, ,,	S.
27	Chubb & Sons' Lock and Safe Company, Limited	G.
20	,, ,, ,, ,,	S.
32	Churchill, J. & A.	S.C.T.
20	Clark, Bunnett & Co.	B.
42	Clark, William	B.
20	Clarke, Edward	B.
26	Clarke, Samuel	S.
42	Clayton & Shuttleworth	B.
31	Cleaver, F. S. & Sons	G.
31	Clements, Jeakes, & Co.	G.
33	,, ,, ,,	B.
20	Cliff, Joseph, & Son	G.
22	,, ,, ,,	S. (2)
31	,, ,, ,,	S.
22	,, ,, ,,	B.
30	,, ,, ,,	B.
20	Closson, H. (Belgium)	S.
21	Clutterbuck, George	B.
21	Coalbrookdale Company, Limited	G.
24	,, ,, ,,	S.
30	,, ,, ,,	S.
24	,, ,, ,,	B.
24	Colbran, J. B. & Co.	S.
30	Collinson & Lock	G.
27	Compressed Air Fire Engine Co.	S.
23	Condy & Mitchell, Limited	G.
21	Conolly, Henry	S.
23	,, ,,	S.
31	,, ,,	S.
20	,, ,,	S.
21	,, ,,	B. (2)
22	,, ,,	B.
20	Constantine, T. J.	S.
24	,, ,,	S.
21	Cooper, H. (Dudley)	S.
25	Cooper, H. W.	B.
30	Corticine Floor Covering Company	S.
24	Crabtree Brothers	G.
22	Craig, J. & M.	S.
28	,, ,,	B.
22	,, ,,	B.
30	Craven, Dunnill, & Co., Limited	S.
31	Cresswell, R. & Co.	S.C.T.
Literature	Crosby Lockwood & Co.	B.
22	Crosthwaite, R. W.	B.
30	Crystal Porcelain Pottery Co., Lim.	S.
21	Dale, R. F. & Co.	B.
21	,, ,, ,,	B.
38	Dastot, Dr. A. (Belgium)	S.
31	Davey & Fabian	G.
33	Davey, Paxman, & Co.	B.
21	David, M. (Grosvonore par Nouvant, France)	B.
21	Davies	B.
20	Davis & Emmanuel	B.
24	Davis, Edward, & Son	S.
24	Davis, H. and C., & Co.	B.
24	,, ,, ,,	S.
28	Dawnay, A. D.	S.
41	Deards, Samuel	S.
24	Dean & Son	B.
22	Dean, Henry	G.
24	Deane & Co.	S.
35	De Beaudot (France)	G.
20	Decauville (France)	B.
24	Deards, W. & S.	S.
26	Dee Oil Company	G.
34	De La Censerie (Belgium)	S.

Class.	Name of Exhibitor.	Award.
20	Dent & Hellyer	G.
21	" "	S.
21	" "	S. (2)
22	" "	S. (2)
36	" "	S. (2)
21	" "	B. (2)
21	Deverill, John, junr.	B.
36	Devine & Co.	B.
30	Diespecker & Co.	B.
22	Domestic Engineering and Sanitary Appliances Company	S.
27	Douglas, William, & Co.	B.
20	Doulton & Co.	G.
21	" "	G.
22	" "	G. (3)
23	" "	G. (2)
23	" "	G.
24	" "	S. (8)
21	" "	S. (4)
22	" "	S. (2)
23	" "	S.
30	" "	B. (2)
21	" "	B. (2)
22	" "	B.
24	" "	S.
13	Dowie & Marshall	G.
26	Dowson Economic Gas Co. Limited	S.
28	Drake, Charles, & Co.	S.
31	" " "	S.
20	Dreyfus, A. & Co.	B.
26	Drury, Robert F.	G.
42	Dubois et François (Belgium)	B.
20	Dujardin, A. (Belgium)	S.C.T.
40	Du Moulin, N. (Belgium)	G.
Designs	Dunscombe, Clement, M.A., M.Inst. C.E.	G.
23	Durand-Claye (France)	B.
22	Dyer, Frederick	G.
24	Eagle Range and Foundry Company	G.
30	Ebner, Joseph F., & Co. (Austria-Hungary)	B.
20	Edwards, George	S.
25	Eleshejeff, F. (Russia)	B.
22	Ellison, James Edward	S.
22	Ellis, Joseph J.	B.
28	" "	S.
21	Emmanuel, A., & Sons	B.
21	" " "	B.
23	" "	B.
20	Ernst, Heinrich (Switzerland)	B.
35	Esperon-Morin (France)	B.
31	Ewart & Son	S.
25	Farcot, E. & D. (France)	G.
21	Farmiloe, Thomas & William	S. (2)
21	" " "	B.
21	" " "	B. (2)
21	Farmiloe, George & Sons	B.
22	Farnley Iron Company	B.
28	" "	B.
21	Farnworth, John K.	B.
21	Farquhar Oldham Filter Co., Limited	B.
43	Feigelstok, E. (Austria-Hungary)	S.C.T.
40	Festraerts, A. (Belgium)	G.
26	Field, J. C. & J.	G.
31	" "	S.
22	Finch, B. & Co.	B.
31	" "	B.
23	Fischer et Cie. (France)	S.
24	Flavel, Sidney, & Co.	S.C.T.
34	Flers, City of (France)	S.
21	Flicoteaux (France)	B.
30	Fox, T. & Co.	B.
28	Francis & Co.	S.
39	Frété et Cie. (France)	S.C.T.
32	Frith & Co.	B.
22	Frost, J. R.	B.
20	Fumière, Th. (Belgium)	B.
23	" "	B.
31	Gabriel, Z. (Belgium)	G.
33	Galloway & Sons	S.
42	Gardner, E. V.	B.
30	Garrard, F.	B.
29	Gay, R. & Co.	S.
31	Gellé Frères (France)	G.
24	General Gas Heating and Lighting Apparatus Company, Limited	G.
	General Register Office, London. *See* London	
23	Geneste et Herrscher (France)	G.
25	" "	G.
35	" "	G.
41	" "	S.
31	Gibbs, D. & W.	B.
23	" "	S.
38	Gilbert, Dr. le Havre (France)	G. (2)
21	Glenfield Co.	S.
22	"	G.
26	Glover, George & Co.	B.
24	Godefroy, Dr. (France)	B.
26	Goodson, J. & W., & Co.	B.
31	Gosnell, John, & Co.	S.
39	Goy, H.	S.
22	Green, Henry, & Son	B.
31	Greenall, John	B.
23	Greenbank Alkali Works	B.
21	Gregory, Thomas	B.
24	Greven, Hendrik (Italy)	B.
26	Grey, Samuel	S.
35	Guérin (France)	B.
22	Guinier (France)	

The remainder of the awards will be given in our next.

Gwydyr House.—Gwydyr House in Whitehall, at present occupied by the Charity Commissioners, and for some years previously by the Local Government Board, is at present undergoing an enlargement by the erection of an additional story, which will contain several new offices. The old roof and the attic floor within it have been removed, and the building will be covered in by a new roof. The enlargement (which will add to the height of the building by about 12 ft.) is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor, architect to the Office of Works. Messrs. Mowlem & Co. are the contractors.

COMPETITIONS.

Stockport Baths.—The Sanitary Committee held a meeting on the 29th ult., at the Pendlebury Memorial Hall, Stockport, to receive the report of Mr. Alfred M. Fowler, M. Inst. C.E. and architect, of Manchester, to whom the matter of selection was referred. On opening the envelopes containing the names and addresses of the authors of the plans bearing the respective mottoes of the designs selected, the following was found to be the result:—First premium, "Sanitas X.," Mr. J. C. Prestwich, Leigh, near Manchester; second premium, "Freshwater," Mr. G. B. Lewis, London; third premium, "Sink or Swim," Mr. James Hunt, Stockport. Ninety-one designs were received.

Lincoln School of Art.—In this competition (see *Builder*, pp. 473, 517, *ante*) we are informed that the second premium of 50*l.* has, on Mr. Barry's award, been given to Mr. Charles Bell, of New Broad-street, London, and the third premium of 25*l.* to Mr. Guy, of Lewisham.

Llanelly (South Wales).—At a meeting of the School Board, held on the 14th ult., Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, of Hereford, was unanimously appointed architect, and his plans for the new school buildings in the Lakefield-road, for 750 children, were accepted. Mr. Lingen Barker's design was placed first in the recent competition by Mr. C. H. M. Mileham, of Essex-street, Strand, the professional assessor appointed by the Board. There were sixteen other competitors, from various parts of England and Wales.

CASE UNDER THE METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACT.

HOT-WATER PIPES.

At Worship-street Police Court on the 30th ult., Mr. W. Shurmur, of Prospect House, Lower Clapton, the contractor engaged in the erection of the Hackney Union, appeared before Mr. Hannay to answer a summons issued at the instance of Mr. F. R. Meeson, the District Surveyor for East Hackney (North), for an alleged irregularity under the Building Act of 1855 in respect of certain hot-water pipes in connexion with the heating apparatus recently erected at the Union by Messrs. Z. D. Berry & Co., of Albion Works, Regency-street, Westminster, as sub-contractors under the defendant.

The District Surveyor by his notice had contended that the said pipes were erected in contravention of the twenty-first section of the Act of 1855 by reason of their being within the prescribed distance of certain combustible materials.

Upon the summons being called on, the District Surveyor applied for leave to withdraw.

The defendant's solicitor, Mr. D. W. Tough, applied for costs, on the ground that the notice of withdrawal had only been received that morning, and the defendant had engaged several engineers and others to give evidence, the contention of the defendant being that the pipes complained of were constructed upon the low-pressure system, and were, therefore, by the sixteenth section of the Amendment Act, 1882 (45 Vict., cap. 14), exempted from the provisions of the section of the Act of 1855, under which the summons was issued.

The Magistrate thought that the District Surveyor should have been certain as to the law upon the subject before issuing the summons, and he ordered the payment of two guineas costs to the defendant.

LIGHT AND AIR.

COOPER *v.* FOSTER, PORTER, AND CO.

This important case, occupying nearly six days, before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, was decided on the 31st ult.

The counsel for the plaintiff were Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Powell; for the defendants, Mr. Hemming, Q.C., Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. W. B. Heath.

The application was for a mandatory injunction to compel the pulling down of the raised portion, about 11 ft., which had been added to a wall about 33 ft. high in Philip-lane, which is of narrow width.

There was also a cross-action, Foster, Porter, & Co., against Cooper.

The surveyors on the plaintiff's side were Messrs. Walter Greaves, J. P. Smith, Edmund Woodthorpe, Baker & Wilkinson, Christopher & White; for the defendants, Messrs. Gruning, Shingle (of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, & Co.), Chatfeild Clarke, and Banister Fletcher.

The Vice-Chancellor dismissed the second action with costs, and refused to grant the mandatory injunction.

Catford Bridge.—A stained-glass window from the studio of Messrs. Warrington & Co., Fitzroy-square, London, has recently been placed in Trinity Church. The subject represented is the parable of the Good Samaritan.

WESTMINSTER HALL AND THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Sir,—The Institute fully appreciated the compliment paid to it by H.M. First Commissioner of Works in attending and addressing the opening meeting, and listened with interest to his remarks upon the recent Government competition.

If politeness prevented any open expressions of dissent from his announcements as to the restoration of ancient buildings at Westminster Hall and the Tower of London, it must not be assumed that assent was given to them by the whole meeting. Many of us think that restoration for its own sake is a fatal mistake.

The erection of any building is justified by its intended use; its preservation by our respect for its history and beauty.

Even without having seen the drawings, one may safely assert that the original uses of the destroyed buildings were different from the uses for which they are now required, and that to invent uses for them is merely to play at architecture.

No doubt, the ancient features of Westminster Hall should be protected from further decay and, as far as possible, be preserved for our study and admiration; but, if the Government have made up their minds clearly as to what kind of accommodation is *now* required, let them, in the name of common sense, erect buildings obviously suited to those uses, and as modern as possible in style, so long as they harmonise as well with the remaining old work as,—let us say,—the prebendal buildings of the sixteenth century harmonise with a cathedral of half a dozen earlier styles.

If it be asked what is modern architecture, it may be answered that it is that style which is left free to express itself honestly and beautifully without being hampered by the mere imitation of any *past* styles.

Edward J. Tarver,
Lecturer on the History of Architecture at the Architectural Association.

PAYING FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF ESTIMATING.

Sir,—Last week the Isle of Thanet Gas Company advertised in a local paper for tenders for building a new retort-house, &c., at Margate,—plans, &c., to be seen at the engineer's office at Stepney, E.

On calling there I was informed that the charge to *look* at the plans was one guinea; for a copy of the specification, half a guinea; and that if tracings of the plans were required, they would be supplied at a further charge. I requested an interview with the engineer, as I thought these payments must be meant as deposits, as it is manifestly unfair that builders should be expected to pay for inspecting the plans as well as be at the expense of preparing their estimates. I was told by him that it was not a deposit, but a payment, that "nobody wanted us to estimate," and that "the Company would not pay for a hundred outsiders troubling about the plans," &c.

If "a hundred outsiders" do trouble about the job, getting in the tenders must be a very profitable concern for some one, as it would yield from 150*l.* to 200*l.* in fees, and I am much surprised if the builders of my native town submit to impositions of this kind, which we, in London, have long known how to treat as it deserves.

Is the term "outsiders" the key to the position?

R. G. Battley.

THE PLUMBERS' CONGRESS.

Sir,—With great interest I have perused the report of the above Congress, contained in the *Builder* of the 25th ult.

As the statement of Mr. W. P. Buchan (Glasgow) therein reported will have a tendency, if allowed to pass without comment, to deteriorate to a greater or less extent, in the estimation of the architect to whom he is responsible, every efficient clerk of works, I take the liberty of informing your numerous readers that the average clerk of works of the present day is not altogether the cipher which Mr. Buchan would have people believe.

"When a journeyman, he had often to refuse to answer the questions of clerks of works, when under the master's order he had put on 5 lb. lead piping, instead of 6 lb. lead." Now, sir, to any one unacquainted with the qualifications essentially necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties appertaining to the office of clerk of works, the inevitable inference is that the clerk of works of the present day is altogether incapable of distinguishing the difference between 5 lb. and 6 lb. lead without the aid of the plumber. Let us hope that the clerks of works referred to by Mr. Buchan are an exception, and a very rare exception, to the rule. Every clerk of works who knows his duty is conversant with the tendency plumbers have to put in 5 lb.

lead instead of 6 lb., and 7 lb. in place of 9 lb., &c., and therefore takes the necessary measures at his command in order to satisfy himself, without being under the necessity of interrogating the journeyman plumber or any one else regarding the weight.

ROBERT GIBSON, Clerk of Works.

DISTRICT SURVEYORS' FEES.

SIR,—In February, 1883, I professionally superintended the erection of four houses within ten miles of London; the works were completed in August of the same year. The district or local surveyor in October, 1884 (fourteen months after the contract was completed), coolly sends to my client his charges for what he terms "surveying," which amount to 10*l.*, with a request for a cheque to be sent on at once. The usual clause, "The builder to pay all fees legally demandable," was duly inserted in the conditions and signed. I may add that within the last few months the builder has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

Will any of your correspondents kindly inform me if the "surveyor" is acting within his rights in sending in his accounts to the architect's client, and whether he can legally recover his fees so long after the buildings have been completed?

SYDNEY B. GROSVENOR.

*** Pressure on our space compels us to defer several important letters.

The Student's Column.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS.

II.

Shed Roofs.—Roofs that are to be covered with slates or tiles require to have a slope or *pitch* of at least 27°, or a rise of one in two. Where one wall is higher than the other the *rafters* may be laid across from wall to wall as shown in fig. 2, their ends being notched down

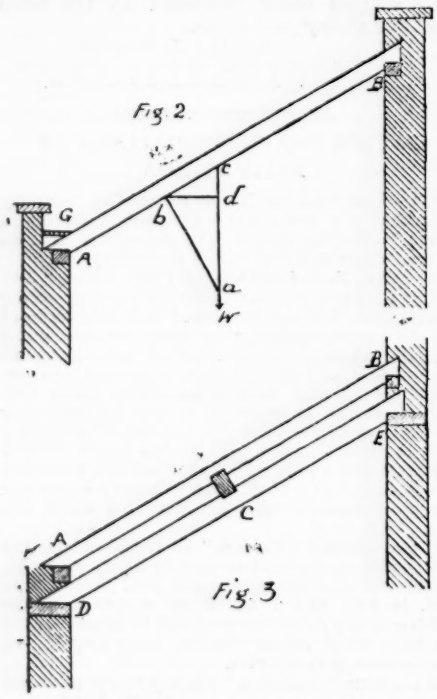

Fig. 3

on a timber *wall-plate*, A, B, laid horizontally on each wall, the rafters being spiked to the wall-plates. This is called a *shed* or *lean-to* roof. If W is the load supposed to act at the centre, C, of the rafters, and we represent it on scale by the vertical line C *a*; by drawing *a b* perpendicular to C A we get the transverse strain (on the same scale) at right angles to the beam, and can then find the necessary scantling as in the case of floor joists. It will be seen from the figure that as we increase the angle of pitch we diminish the amount of the transverse strain, since the length *a b* decreases; therefore a smaller scantling can be used for a high pitch than for a low one, when the length of the rafter is the same; the length, however, increases with the pitch if the span is the same. Thus when the angle of pitch is 30°, *a b* is W multiplied by ·866, but when the angle is 60°, *a b* is one-half of W.

Supposing the load per foot of roofing to be 66 lb., then the scantling of the rafters placed 12 in. from centre to centre can be found by the following rules:—When the angle of pitch is 30°, dividing the length (in feet) by the cube-root of three times the breadth (in inches) gives the depth in inches; but when the angle is 60° the transverse strain is less in the proportion of 4 to 7; and the rule is, divide the length by the cube-root of 5¼ times the breadth, and the quotient is the depth in inches.

For example, let the length be 6 ft. and the breadth 2 in., then the cube-root of 3 times the breadth, or 6, is 1·82; and 6 divided by 1·82 is 3⅓ in., the depth required when the pitch is 30°. If the pitch is 60°, the cube-root of 5¼ times the breadth is 2·2, and 6 divided by 2·2 gives 2¾ in. for the depth.

Suppose the length to be 10 ft. and the breadth 2½ in., then the cube-root of 3 times 2½ is 1·96, and 10 divided by 1·96 is 5·1 in. for the depth, when the angle is 30°. When the angle is 60°, the cube-root of 5¼ times 2½ is 2·35, and 10 divided by 2·35 gives 4¼ in. for the depth.

Let the length be 15 ft. and the breadth 3 in., then the cube-root of 3 times 3 is 2·08, and 15 divided by 2·08 gives 7¼ in. as the depth for 30° pitch. When the angle is 60°, the cube-root of 3 times 5¼ is 2½, and 15 divided by 2½ is 6 in., which is the required depth.

When there is a parapet at the feet of the rafters, as shown in fig. 2, a gutter G is formed by fixing light pieces of wood, called *bearers*, across from the rafters to the parapet wall, and nailing planks thereon longitudinally, with a slope of about 1 in 60 towards a *cesspool* at the lower end, which communicates with the rain-water stack-pipe. *Drips*, or steps, are formed in the gutter every 10 ft. length, and the planking is covered with sheet-lead turned up and down at the drips, the lead is laid about 9 in. under the *eaves* of the slates, and turned up 6 in. against the parapet wall.

The *shed* roof is often used over the aisles of churches and where the span is a moderate one. But when the span exceeds 10 ft. it is advisable, instead of increasing the scantling of the rafters, to support them on stronger rafters, called *principals*, at D E (fig. 3), resting on stone templates bedded in the walls at D and E, and following the same incline, but placed a few inches below them, at intervals of about 10 ft., on which horizontal beams, called *purlins* (shown in section at C), are fixed, about 5 ft. or 6 ft. apart, and the *common rafters* notched and spiked thereto. Each *principal* will in this case have to support ten times the load that one of the common rafters has to carry, and as the load is not uniformly distributed, but placed at one or two points, we must find its scantling by a rule similar to that used for girders in the former articles on "Floors." The rule for the scantling of a principal is,—divide five-thirds of the length in feet by the cube-root of the breadth in inches, and the quotient is the depth in inches, when the pitch is 30°; and when the pitch is 60°, dividing one-and-a-half time the length by the cube-root of the breadth gives the depth.

For example, let the length be 15 ft. and the breadth 8 in., the cube-root of which is 2; five-thirds of 15 is 25, which divided by 2 gives 12½ for the depth when the angle is 30°; and when the angle is 60°, one-and-a-half time 15 is 22½, which divided by 2 is 11¼ for the depth. The common rafters in this case need only be 4½ by 2, and 3½ by 2, respectively.

Shed roofs require to have a strong wall to support the feet of the rafters or *eaves*, as the outward thrust will be considerable in a roof of long span, and its amount can be calculated in the following manner:—

The line *c b* (fig. 2) will represent the thrust down the rafter, and the horizontal line *b d* the horizontal thrust upon the wall at the foot of the rafter, which in roofs of 30° or 60° pitch will be W multiplied by ·433. When the length of the rafter is 6 ft., the horizontal thrust on every foot length of wall will be 171½ lb.; with a length of 10 ft., the thrust will be 286 lb.; and with a length of 15 ft., it will be 428 lb. per foot. When principals are used, as shown by fig. 3, and placed 10 ft. apart, the thrust on the walls will be all concentrated at the points where the feet of the principals rest, and will be ten times as great as the above weights, which shows the necessity of building buttresses at those points.

The *purlins* will have to carry the same load as the principals, but it will be uniformly distributed; consequently the strain upon them will be much less, and will depend on their distance apart and length of bearing. The purlin being fixed at right angles to the rafters (as in fig. 3), the cross strain will vary with the angle of pitch, as in the rafters. The scantling can be found by the following rule:—Divide the distance apart (in feet) by 3 times the breadth (in inches), when the pitch is 30°, or by 5¼ times the breadth when the angle is 60°, the cube root of the quotient multiplied by the distance apart of the principals (in feet) gives the depth of the purlin in inches. For example, let the distance apart of the purlins be 6 ft., and that of the principals 10 ft.; then, if the breadth is assumed to be 4 in., 6 divided by 3 times 4 is ½, the cube root of which is very nearly $\frac{8}{10}$, and this multiplied by 10 gives 8 in. as the depth of the purlin for a pitch of 30°. When the pitch is 60°, we have 6 divided by 5¼ times 4, equals $\frac{3}{7}$, the cube root of which is nearly ⅔, and this multiplied by 10 gives 6⅔ in. for the depth of the purlin.

A common form of roof used for covering rows of town houses is that called the M-roof, which is a double shed-roof, as shown by fig. 4.

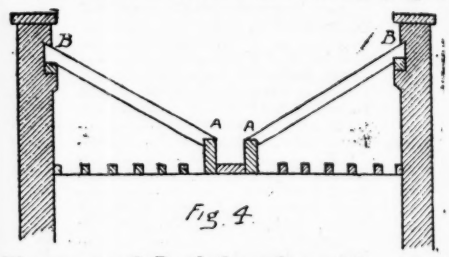

Fig. 4

The upper end, B, of the rafters, A B, are supported on the party-walls, while the lower ends rest at A upon two purlins, which run from front to rear, resting on the front and back walls of the house, and on any intermediate partition; the purlins are placed about 1 ft. apart, and form a gutter to carry off the water. If the purlins are 3 in. thick, and the rafters 10 ft. long, the depth of the purlins can be found by multiplying their length of bearing (in feet) by ·884, or by ·8 if the breadth is 4 in. The gutter is formed by fixing *bearers* between the bottom edges of the purlins, and laying boards thereon laid to a slope of 1 in 60, with drips every 10 ft. of length; this is called a *trough* gutter, and is lined with lead or zinc in the manner above described.

Ridge Roofs.—The most common form of roof is that in which the rafters are fixed in pairs, as AB, AD, fig. 5, and meet at a *ridge*, A, in the centre of the roof. In order that the

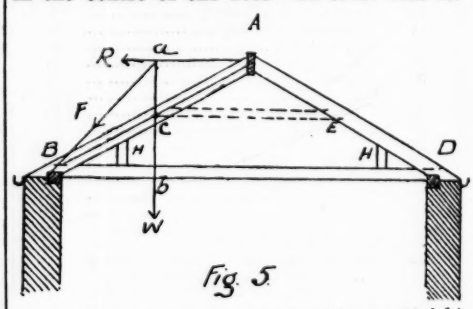

Fig. 5

heads of the rafters may be kept in one straight horizontal line, they are made to abut against a plank at A, which is called the *ridge-piece*, and rises horizontally the whole length of the roof, the heads of the rafters being spiked thereto, while their feet rest upon *wall-plates*, as before described. The action of the forces in this kind of roof is different from that in the case of the *shed-roof*, where the heads of the rafters rested on a wall-plate. Here we have a horizontal re-action, R, of the two rafters at A, a vertical force, W, at C, and an inclined force, F, at B, which is the thrust on the foot of the rafter. Now as the directions of three forces in equilibrium must meet in one point, these three forces must meet at *a*, so that *a* B is the direction of the thrust at B. If *a b* is taken to represent the load, W, on the rafter acting at C, then B*b* will be the horizontal thrust at B to the same scale as *ab* represents W. The cross strain on the middle of the rafter and its scantling can be found by the rules already given for shed-roofs.

When there is a floor or ceiling at B D, the joists are spiked to the feet of the rafters and counteract all horizontal thrust that they might produce on the walls. Sometimes a horizontal piece of wood, called a *collar*, is fixed across from rafter to rafter as shown by the dotted lines C E, the ends being spiked to the sides of the rafters. The collar serves the double purpose of a tie to the rafters and a joist for fixing a ceiling to, where there are rooms in the roof; in this case the useless angles formed between the feet of the rafters and the floor joists may

be cut off by upright pieces, H, called *quarters*, to which plastering can be fixed. These quarters also help to stiffen the rafters. The bottom edges of the roof, where the rafter feet rest on the walls, are called the *eaves* of the roof, and an *eaves-gutter* of wood or iron is fixed to the feet of the rafters or on brackets driven into the wall, where there is no parapet. When there is a parapet the gutter is formed as previously described for shed-roofs.

When the angle of pitch is 30°, the length *Bb* will be to the length *ab* (fig. 5) as ·866 to 1, or the horizontal thrust is W multiplied by ·866; if AB is 15 ft., W will be 990 lb., and the horizontal thrust 857 lb. per foot length of wall. This will also represent the tensile strain in the joist BD, if securely fixed to the feet of the rafters. When the pitch is 60°, the horizontal thrust will be W multiplied by ·29; if AB is 15 ft., the horizontal thrust will be 287 lb. per foot of walling.

RECENT PATENTS.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

441, Improvements in Connecting Door Knobs to Spindles. E. V. Bailey, Birmingham.

This improved form of connexion is suitable for most kinds of door-handles, but particularly the movable knobs of lock spindles and cupboard turn-locks. A knob is fixed at one end of the spindle, at the other end of the spindle the knob is movable. The hole in the neck of the movable knob is screwed at the back with a screw-thread for taking upon the screwed end of the spindle. The front of this hole is square or angular. For determining the position in which the movable knob can be passed on to the screwed end of the spindle a sliding collar is used, which has a square or angular bush, to match or fit the square or angular hole in the neck of the movable knob. To fix the handle the rose is first secured at the end of the fixed knob and the screwed end of the spindle inserted through the door. On the protruding screwed end of the spindle the sliding collar is passed until it reaches the door. The movable knob is screwed up, and a peculiar pattern of rose-plate screwed on to the spindle to prevent the knob being withdrawn from the spindle.

1,738, Terra cotta. Stanley and Sharratt, Nuneaton.

The improvement is in taking marls or clays of various colours and qualities, either in a raw, prepared, or burned state, and after pulverising or grinding the same to dust submit the dust to the action of fire in kilns or ovens. This burned clay or marl dust is then used for dusting the moulds in which clay goods are prepared, or a liquid of a similar nature is used for coating the clay goods to be treated by the improved process.

512, Improved Open Fire Ranges. John Dean, Oxford.

This invention obviates the dependency of the working of the range upon the manner in which it is set in brickwork. It substitutes a metal casing for the usual brickwork hot-air chamber, and fastens the same to the range. Thus, the range is complete in itself, and is to a great extent self-fixing.

1,558, Preventing Smoke in Open Fireplaces. R. Wright, Richmond, Yorks.

A fine powder is sprinkled on the fire by an improved form of dredger. The powder consists of burned limestone and sea-coal compounded. The layer of lime and sea-coal with which the fuel is thus covered causes combustion to take place, without the evolution of smoke, and at the same time effects a great economy of fuel.

1,878, Improvements in Steam-boiler Furnaces. Leopold Bregha, Dresden.

Here the improved furnace consists of an inclined grate, formed in steps, on which the fuel is first charged and heated by the heat from the main body of the furnace before being burned on a second or main grate, placed horizontally at the end of the inclined grate, and in such condition that the fuel shall remain at rest thereon. Between the two grates is situated in an iron frame a door, with access to the horizontal grate in order to replace the grate bars when necessary. These parts are enclosed in front by means of an iron frame, in which are arranged blinds made with adjustable louvres intended to regulate and distribute the air entering the furnace. Above the blinds a door is provided through which the progress of the combustion can be observed. The space above the inclined grate is surrounded by an inclined vault of brickwork forming an inclined passage or chamber for charging the fuel, and for giving, at the same time, a downward course to the air entering the furnace, and this allows the gas to be produced and consumed at the horizontal grate. A box turning on its axis carries the fuel, and it discharges the fuel or contents on the first step of the inclined grate. When brought back to its place the mouth of the furnace is closed by a sliding door. A handle attached to a cross-bar distributes the burning fuel on the lowest bar of the grate, and clinkers are removed by a rake affixed under the bars of the grate.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

Oct. 24.—14,074, G. W. Webb, Reading, Improvements in Exhaust Ventilators.—14,087, J. Farthing and J. H. Lorrimer, London, Manufacture of Artificial Asphalte.—14,094, W. H. Perry, Exmouth, Improved Stop to Mortising Machine.

Oct. 25.—14,115, A. E. Carey and E. Latham, Liverpool, Manufacture of Concrete and Mortar.—14,124, W. P. Thompson, Liverpool, Improvements in Girders and Beams.—14,125, G. C. Davies, Peckham, Ventilating Traps for House Sinks, &c.—14,134, J. A. Jacobs, London, Water Taps for Recording the Number of Times the Water has been turned on.—14,139, W. Jarvis, London, Movable Street Kiosks.—14,141, R. E. Hayward, London, Fixing Door Handles to their Spindles.—14,150, J. Martin and J. C. Mineard, London, Handle Fittings for Drawers, Flaps, and Doors.—14,157, A. M. Clark, London, Apparatus for Brick and other Presses.

Oct. 27.—14,166, J. Parker, Hull, Excavating Machines.—14,109, G. H. Lane, London, Improved Stop for Dowelling Bits for Cabinet-makers.—14,196, F. W. Rees, London, Ball Roller Castors.—14,210, A. W. L. Reddie, London, Rock Drills and Supports.

Oct. 28.—14,218, J. Davison, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mechanism for Rock Drills, Screw Jacks, &c.—14,239, H. J. Allison, London, Rendering Buildings Fireproof.—14,241, A. M. Clark, London, An Improved Composition Mastic.—14,243, F. Herbert and H. Osborne, London, Ventilators.—14,271, J. Harrington, London, Improvements in Spring Seats or Chairs.

Oct. 29.—14,275, F. F. Smart, Birmingham, Reflector for Lobby and Door-lamps.—14,288, H. Swete, Worcester, a Safety Anti-vacuum Valve for Preventing the Suction of Sewer Gases into Drinking-water Pipes and Mains.—14,290, G. E. Chapman, London, Appliance for Preventing Noise and Concussion in Closing Doors and Windows.—14,304, E. Pearson, London, Improvements in Water-closets.—14,308, C. Leech, T. Neal, O. M. Lilly, and H. J. Staples, London, Manufacture of Indian Red, Venetian Red, and other Oxide of Iron Pigments.—14,310, F. Candy, London, Manufacture of Bricks, Architectural Blocks, and Enamelled Ornament for External and Internal Building Construction.—14,313, J. J. Barton, London, Window-sashes.—14,316, R. Willis, London, Preparation of Wood before Varnishing, Polishing, or Painting same.—14,317, E. W. Lay and C. Cescinsky, London, Apparatus to Facilitate the Sweeping of Chimneys.—14,319, E. G. Banner, London, Improvements in Ventilating Apparatus.—14,324, P. M. Justice, London, Furnaces for Burning Cement, &c.

Oct. 30.—14,329, J. Glaister, Ryton-on-Tyne, Automatic Safety Door.—14,337, J. Frick, London, Connecting Branch-pipes to Mains.—14,346, G. Kinniard, sen., G. Kinniard, jun., and J. Kinniard, Glasgow, Converting Close Fire-ranges into Open and Close Fire ditto.—14,362, G. F. Redfern, London, Manufacture of Parquet Flooring.—14,365, W. Dawson, London, Mills for Reducing Cement or other hard substances.—14,368, J. Holroyd and J. Lang, London, Automatic Flushing Syphons.—14,371, G. Hughes, London, Pintles for Hinges and other analogous purposes.—14,385, D. Radclyffe, London, Window-sashes.—14,387, H. Doulton and J. Slater, London, Manufacture of Ornamental Articles in China, Earthenware, and other Pottery.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED.

11,885, G. Hibberd and H. O. Hibberd, Wheeling, U.S.A., Combination Tools.—12,783, P. Mooney, Hulme, Wash-out Water-closets.—12,936, T. Christy, London, Pipes or Piping for Heating or Drying Purposes.—13,270, R. Entwistle, London, Improved Water-tap.—13,284, F. George, London, Connexions for Lead and other like Pipes.—13,329, R. M. Justice, London, Improvements in Elevators or Lifts.—13,394, S. Rideal, Manchester, Wheel Tyres, and Method of attaching same.—13,397, R. A. Goodman, Halifax, an Improved Ventilator.—13,416, J. Hamblet, London, Manufacture of Ridge and other Roofing Tiles.—13,492, A. French and J. Ballantyne Hannay, Glasgow, Manufacture of White and other Lead Pigments.—13,551, W. England, jun., London, Improved Handle for Tools.—13,554, R. C. Jones and J. W. Cunningham, London, Improvements in Lock Furniture.—13,556, A. C. Carver, London, Window-sash Furniture.—8,338, G. M. Rutty, Bow, Scarifying Macadam and other Roads.—11,616, E. Edwards, London, Manufacture of Wheels.—12,470, G. E. Smart, London, Improvements in Nails.—12,770, H. A. Stuart, Fenny Stratford, Ratchet Drills or Braces.—12,888, W. B. Smith, London, Improvements in Bricks, Tiles, Stones, or other Building Materials.—12,937, V. De Michele, London, Cement-testing Machine.—13,024, W. Hassall, London, Joints for Water, Gas, and other Pipes.—13,026, T. Briggs, London, Apparatus for Use in Soldering.—13,314, W. Lester and W. R. Lester, Glasgow, Glazing Bars or Astragals for Roof Lights and Windows.—13,380, J. J. Barclay, R. Allison, and J. Barclay, London, Improvements in Kilns, and Apparatus for Drying and Burning Bricks.—13,472, H. Thompson, London, Construction of Stoves and Grates.—13,474, H. H. Lake, London, Bakers' Ovens.—13,477, J. R. Jex Long, London, Apparatus for Dividing Timber.—13,490, W. H. Tooth, London, Heating Rooms and Buildings.—13,500, J. T. Pearson, London, Improvements in Bakers' Ovens.—13,867, A. J. Boult, London, Manufacture of Paint.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED.

Open to opposition for two months.

173, W. H. Barraclough, Edgbaston, Flushing Apparatus and Water-waste Preventer for Water-closets.—784, C. H. Murray, Highgate, Shaping or Moulding Clay for the Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles.—902, J. G. Stadler, Switzerland, a new Roofing Tile.—943, J. Hemmings, Brighton, Ball Valves for Cisterns.—989, C. Schlickeysen, Berlin, Machinery for the Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles.—1,258, E. Hill, Sheffield, Construction of Roads and Pavements.—1,311, J. Warne, London, Open Stove or Fireplaces.—1,493, J. Roper and W. Roper, Birmingham, Combined Knob, Bell-push, and Fittings, for Hall or Street Doors.—1,498, W. P. Thompson, Liverpool, an Improved Vice.—1,504, F. W. Gerhard, Wolverhampton, Manufacture of Cements.—1,540, J. C. Mewburn, London, Improved Pipe-joint for High Pressures.—7,350, G. Potter and G. W. Potter, Hampstead, Securing Rain-water and other Pipes in Position.—8,270, R. W. Gardner, Paddington, Self-closing Window Fasteners.—298, J. Bruce, Birmingham, Apparatus for Opening and Closing Casements and Ventilators.—351, H. Knowles, Woodville, Kilns for Burning Brick, Pottery Ware, or Lime.—517, E. Verity and J. M. Verity, Leeds, Cramps for Fixing Boards upon Walls and Ceilings.—714, T. W. Helliwell, Brighouse, Glazing Roofs, Railway Stations, Greenhouses, &c.—1,088, J. Beckett, Crosshill, N.B., Ventilating Devices for House-drains.—1,202, J. Jakens, Bury, Apparatus for Joining Lead Pipes.—1,407, S. P. Wilding, London, Corrugated Metal Rolling Shutters.—2,194, W. B. Carne, Kingsand, Sliding Sash-frames.—4,903, J. Monro, New Barnet, Glazed Shelter Wall.—9,150, A. Miller, London, Ventilating Railway-carriages.—9,164, G. Birkitt, Derby, Cooking-ranges.—12,347, F. Grinnell, Rhode Island, U.S.A., Machines for Boring and Tapping Pipe-fittings.—13,006, T. Thorley and A. J. Thorley, London, Ventilating Apparatus, applicable also for preventing Down-draughts in Chimneys.

RECENT SALES OF PROPERTY.

OCTOBER 31.

By NORTON, TRIST, WATNEY, & CO.

Putney—The freehold residence, Winchester House	£1,335
Maida Vale—7, Clifton-gardens, 64 years, ground-rent 12*l.*	820

By ROBERT REID.

Edgeware-road—18, Hethpool-street, 54 years, ground-rent 7*l.* 7s.	365
Tottenham—3, Mason-terrace, 93 years, ground-rent 5*l.* 5s.	245

By REYNOLDS & EASON.

South Hackney—Ground-rents of 270*l.* a year, reversion in 90 years	6,720
Canning Town—A plot of freehold land, 5a. 3r. 39p.	3,600
Bethnal-green—21 and 22, Half Nichol-street, freehold	560
11 and 17, Sherwood-place, freehold	835
Haggerston—10 and 11, James-street, freehold	560
Hoxton—33, Holt s-place, 30 years, ground-rent 4*l.*	125

NOVEMBER 3.

By JAMES GEARNS.

Tottenham—Woodville-grove, two plots of freehold land	1,100

By BATTAM & CO.

St. Luke's—95, Central-street, 55 years, ground-rent 10*l.* 10s.	425

NOVEMBER 4.

By ROGERS, CHAPMAN, & THOMAS.

Kensington—32, Lexham-gardens, 87 years, ground-rent 12*l.*	3,200

JONES, LANG, & CO.

Streatham—Freehold Ground-rent of 12*l.* a year	275

NOVEMBER 5.

By WALTER PARISH.

Shepherd's-bush—55 & 59, Coningham-road, 88 years, ground-rent 14*l.*	560
70, 86, & 92, Cathnor-road, 88 years, ground-rent 18*l.*	800

DRIVER & PERFECT.

Holloway—20 & 21, Devonshire-road, 68 years, ground-rent 12*l.* 12s.	730

By WEATHERALL & GREEN.

Port Victoria, Kent—Red House Farm, 112a. 3r. 3p. freehold	4,100
Freehold farm, containing 76a. 2r. 6p.	2,350

NOVEMBER 6.

By INMAN, SHARP, & HABRINGTON.

Clerkenwell—10-14, Benjamin-street, 20 years, ground-rent 12*l.*	750

By J. A. MUMFORD.

Battersea Park-road—36, 92 years, ground-rent 10*l.*	560
Holloway—14, Junction-road, 75 years, ground-rent 7*l.* 3s.	705

By THURGOOD & MARTIN.

Ipswich—Bell Vue House, cottages, mill, and 9¼a. freehold	5,500
Borough—19, Falcon-court, freehold	310
Norwood—Effingham Lodge, Central Hill Cottage and Oak Cottage, freehold	2,175

By Newbon & Harding.

Clerkenwell—192, St. John Street-road, freehold ...	£2,100
Camden Town—1-4, Prebend-street, 37 years, no ground-rent ...	1,335
59-60, Park-street—23 years, ground-rent 26*l.* 5s.	675
Haverstock-hill—45, Queen's-crescent, 65 years, ground-rent 7*l.* ...	700
19, Prevost-road, 63 years, no ground-rent ...	800
Kilburn—8, Pembroke-houses, 96 years, gronnd-rent 8*l.* 8s. ...	200

MEETINGS.

Saturday, November 8.

Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and Surveyors.—Yorkshire District Meeting at Leeds. (1) Mr. Thomas Hewson, Borough Engineer, Leeds, "On Sewering Towns on the Separate System." (2) Inspection of various works. 10.30 a.m.

Monday, November 10.

Surveyors' Institution.—Opening Meeting of the Session. Address by the President. 8 p.m.

Inventors' Institute.—8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 11.

Anthropological Institute.—(1) Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., "On the Anthropometric Laboratory at the late Health Exhibition." (2) Mr. H. O. Forbes, F.Z.S., will read some "Ethnological Notes on the People of the Island of Burn." 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—First Ordinary Meeting of Session 1884-85. Mr. A. Jamieson "On Electric Lighting for Steamships." 8 p.m.

Wednesday, November 12.

London and Middlesex Archæological Society.—Conversazione at Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill. Notes from the following papers will be read:—(1) "Reminiscences of the Church and Parish of St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook," by Mr. J. D. Mathews. (2) "On the Early Municipal History of London," by Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. (3) "On the Recent Discoveries made on the Line of the Inner Circle Railway and at Bevis Marks," by Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A. 8 p.m.

Thursday, November 13.

Society of Telegraph-Engineers and Electricians.—(1) Mr. J. Hopkinson, F.R.S., "On the Theory of Alternating Currents." (2) Professor W. Grylls Adams, F.R.S. (President), "On Experiments with Alternate Current Machines." 8 p.m.

Parkes Museum (74A, Margaret-street, W.).—Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., "On Meteorology and Hygiene." 8 p.m.

Miscellanea.

The Cooper "Coal-Liming" Process in Gas Manufacture.—At a meeting of the Society of Engineers held on Mcnday evening last, at the Westminster Town Hall, Mr. Perry F. Nursey, vice-president, in the chair, a paper was read by Professor Wanklyn on "The Cooper Coal-Liming Process." The author commenced by citing a number of analyses of coal, and after entering upon several details he arrived at the conclusion that the coal used in gasworks contained about one per cent. of sulphur. He then went on to state that when gas was made, part of this sulphur entered into the gas. To rid the gas of the sulphur cost 8d. or 10d. in labour and material, and 8d. or 10d. in interest on plant per ton of coal carbonised, and entailed upon the gas-works the creation of one of the worst nuisances in the whole range of manufacturing industry. Cooper's coal-liming process remedied this state of things, and enabled gasworks to produce pure gas without creating a nuisance, and with considerable advantage. The process consists in the addition of about half a hundredweight of quicklime to every ton of coal carbonised. The lime is slaked with its own weight of water, and is mixed with the coal when being charged into the retort. The exact *modus operandi* of the oxide purifier was described, and an indirect result of coal-liming mentioned. When the coal-liming process is in full operation, as at the Tunbridge Wells Gasworks, the oxide purifier is transformed into a dry scrubber, the function of which is to bring about a combination between traces of oxygen and traces of sulphuretted hydrogen existing in the gas on its entrance into the oxide purifier. Coal-liming, Professor Wanklyn stated, was singularly free from drawbacks of any kind. The cost of the lime was more than repaid by the extra ammonia. The coke was increased and improved, and the furnace was not injured.

Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill.—The Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board having accepted the tender of Messrs. Wall Bros., of Carlton Works, Kentish Town, for the erection of the New Convalescent Hospital, Winchmore Hill, from plans prepared by Messrs. Pennington & Bridgen, architects, the committee met at the site on Friday, October 31st, when the first sod was turned by Dr. Latham, chairman of the committee for this hospital, preparatory to commencing the building operations.

Building Improvements in Eastcheap and Tower-street.—The construction of the Inner Circle Completion Railway, and the widening of Eastcheap and Tower-street is being followed by several architectural improvements in those thoroughfares. Conspicuous amongst the new buildings is that which has just been erected for Sir H. W. Peek, and which is now on the point of completion. The building has a frontage of about 60 ft. in length to Eastcheap, and is upwards of 50 ft. in height, containing four floors. It is faced with Portland stone, and has a carved frieze and cornice. At the corner of Eastcheap and Love-lane there is an angular frontage, which is surmounted by a dome. The circular stone work immediately under the dome is ornamented with pilasters, containing carved festoons and devices. The building has a return frontage in Love-lane. Mr. Alex. Peebles is the architect, and Messrs. Chappell & Co. are the contractors. Its cost will be about 20,000*l.* The old Ship Tavern, on the north side of Tower-street, a portion of which came within the railway line, is also being rebuilt, and on the same side of the street, between Mincing-lane and Mark-lane, a block of office and warehouse premises has been erected on a portion of the site which was cleared for the making of the railway and the widening of the street. These buildings have a frontage of more than 100 ft. The ground-floor portion of the buildings consists of shops, divided by polished grey granite piers, and the upper portion of the elevation, consisting of three lofty floors surmounted by dormers, is faced with red Mansfield stone. At the Mincing-lane end there is an octagonal tower upwards of 90 ft. in height, whilst at intervals along the frontage the elevation is surmounted by gables. Mr. Edwin Crockett, of Mark-lane, is the architect, Messrs. E. Lawrence & Sons being the contractors, and Mr. Chandler the foreman. The Commissioners of Sewers have decided to purchase the freehold of three houses in Padding-lane for 17,175*l.*, and the freehold of two houses in Botolph-lane for 10,000*l.*

Architecture in Relation to Landscape Gardening.—Mr. G. Richards Julian delivered the fifth of his course of lectures on the above subject at the Crystal Palace School of Art on Wednesday last. In the fourth lecture the birth and development of Renaissance architecture in Italy were dealt with; the astylar form of the early Florentine palaces; the further step of the application of the orders,—one to each story,—as seen especially in Venice; and the final one,—the Palladian,—when the order ran through two or more stories, regardless of internal arrangements, were successively sketched. Mr. Julian commenced the fifth lecture with a description of the characteristics of the French style, the "François Premier." Turning to our own counrry, the well-known forms and details of the Elizabethan style were described, and the subsequent course of Renaissance architecture among us, was traced. Passing to the subject of the architectural decorations of parks and gardens in connexion with buildings of the Renaissance style, the lecturer proceeded to defend such decorations on artistic grounds. Premising that contrast was, of course, one of the elements of beauty, he called attention to the fact that *violent* contrasts, in any of the fine arts, produce almost invariably an effect of crudeness. On this ground he approved of the use of terraces and the formal garden as tending to soften the contrast between the necessarily somewhat hard lines and regular arrangement of architectural forms, and the irregular and flowing outlines of the natural objects in the midst of which they are planted.

New Buildings at Charing-cross.—A block of buildings is at present in course of erection in Charing-cross, for the Hygienic and Sanitary Engineering Company. Although the frontage is limited to about 18 ft., the building has a height of upwards of 60 ft., and contains five lofty floors. The building is faced with Portland stone. The first floor has an oriel window on each side of which are panels filled in with carved foliage. The second floor has similar projecting windows, flanked with octagonal columns (carried up to the cornice). At the foot of the second floor there is a bold projecting balcony. The third and fourth floors have each three-light mullion windows. Messrs. Ford & Hesketh, of Aldermanbury, are the architects, and the work is being carried out by the Company's *employés*.

Stoves at the Health Exhibition.—Messrs. Geo. Wright & Co., of Rotherham and Queen Victoria-street, write to say that we were in error in giving (in our article on this subject in the *Builder* for the 25th ult., p. 553) their names as exhibitors at Stand No. 670, for although in some instances their manufactures were shown by other exhibitors, they had no stand of their own, and were not exhibitors. While on this subject, we may add that Mr. William Stobbs, of 16, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, exhibited his patent "Smoke-Preventer," as fitted to a hob register-grate. The invention consists of (*a*) an inner and loose fire-basket; (*b*) a hood reaching nearly to the top of the fire and excluding all cold air from the chimney; (*c*) a swinging diaphragm within the hood. It is applicable to any existing grate or open fire range. The loose fire-basket allows of the provision of a channel for the passage of air under and at the back of the fire, thus creating a strong draught. It is claimed on behalf of this arrangement that the hot air and the increased draught ensure nearly perfect combustion of the fuel, so that very little smoke is formed. The smoke and products of combustion from the fire pass through and over the back of the loose fire-basket and within the hood, and, mixing with the hot air whilst at a high temperature, are oxidised. There is no doubt that, to give due and early effect to the important movement for the abatement of smoke, means must be found of readily adapting existing grates and fireplaces so as to secure more perfect combustion than at present obtains in the generality of them, and Mr. Stobbs claims that by means of his adaptation the formation of smoke, even in the combustion of the most smoky "Wallsend," is to a very material extent prevented, while it is asserted that by the use of this invention a pleasant and agreeable fire may be had by burning coke, Welsh steam, or anthracite smokeless fuels.

The Sunderland Misery.—The distress in Sunderland is lamentable, and needs much more than the off-hand subscription of a 5*l.* note by true friends of the poor. It is real and widespread, and must be relieved. But it will be a further misfortune if some light is not thrown on its cause. Sunderland up to a very recent period was one of the most thriving and prosperous towns in England. The disastrous inflation of the steamship-building business, which has brought such bad times to sailors and shipowners, brought high wages and plenty of work to Sunderland workmen. Yet, on the very morrow of a reverse, the well-to-do and prosperous workmen appear before the country *in formâ pauperis*, without savings, and even without food. It is really time that this oft-repeated phenomenon should be thoroughly investigated and explained. We commend the subject to the Lord Mayor's attention. If he will deal faithfully with it, he will not only do good to the men of Sunderland, but to the country at large. These violent oscillations of the social pendulum are truly discreditable, not only to workmen, but to those who give a false impetus to industry, only eventually to leave all affected impovished or ruined. The blame ought to be fairly distributed. Drink and improvidence will need to be fearlessly and faithfully exposed, if they are the real or chief factors in this Sunderland misery. But commercial gambling and mad haste to be rich ought not to escape. It will be well for the country when it wakes from the dreams of political excitement and learns the value of steady work, thrift, temperance, and commercial sobriety and integrity. Statesmen are not without their very special responsibilities for these crises of misfortune.—*Lancet.*

Obituary.—The deaths of two well-known West Country builders are announced this week. Mr. N. Kent Verren, of Plymouth, died on the 30th ult., aged 62, at his residence, 5, Kirkby-place, in that town; and on the 2nd inst., at Southlands, Exmouth, Mr. James Stephens (late senior member of the firm of Stephens & Son, builders, Exeter), passed away at the age of 75. He was brother to the late Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., who was a native of Exeter.

The City of London Court.—The Corporation have resolved to rebuild the City of London Court, Guildhall-yard, in consequence of the existing court being no longer adequate for the legal business transacted there. The present structure is to be taken down, and the new building erected on the same site.

Buildings for the Industrial Classes at the East End.—The Metropolitan Railway Company are about to become the owners of an extensive block of dwellings for the industrial classes. For this purpose they are utilising their surplus land on the east side of the Minories, near Aldgate. The site has a frontage of 240 ft. in length to the Minories, with an average depth of about 70 ft. On this land they are about to erect buildings which will have accommodation for a population of upwards of 1,000 persons. Mr. Walter Graves is the architect, and Messrs. Chappell are the contractors for the buildings, which will cost 43,000*l.* A short distance eastward, in Cartwright-street, Royal Mint-street, the East End Dwellings Company are erecting a similar but smaller block of buildings on a site covering an area of 32,000 ft., which was some time ago purchased from the Metropolitan Board of Works for 4,600*l.* The buildings will have a frontage to Cartwright-street 370 ft. in length. Messrs. Davis & Emanuel, of Finsbury-circus, are the architects, and Mr. S. J. Jerrard is the contractor. The estimated cost of the buildings is 13,790*l.* Another block of buildings for workmen is about to be erected in Stoke Newington. They are designated Gibson's Buildings. Messrs. Davis & Emmanuel are the architects, and Mr. J. Grover the contractor, the contract being 10,843*l.* The Commissioners of Sewers are erecting five blocks of industrial buildings in Petticoat-square, which are fast approaching completion, one of the blocks being nearly ready for occupation. Mr. W. Haywood, Engineer to the Commission, is the architect, and Mr. Mark Gentry, of the Langthorn Works, Stratford, is the contractor. The cost of the buildings will be about 64,000*l.* It will thus be seen that in the erection of these several blocks of dwellings for the working-classes in the east and north-east of the metropolis upwards of 130,000*l.* are being expended.

A Penny Water Cleaner.—Take a flower-pot and a brick. You can get three flower-pots for 1d., also three bricks for 1d. However, let us say a flower-pot and a brick for 1d. Break the bottom out of the flower-pot in such a way as to leave edge enough to hold up half a brickbat. Let one corner of the half brickbat stand out through the bottom hole. Break up the rest of the brick into bits about as big as a quarter of a walnut. Throw them into the pot. Soak the whole over night in a pail of water, and let it drain. Let the water you want to clean drop upon the middle of the chips of brick. After a few hours the water which drops from the bottom will be wholesome and fair water. Most filters pretend to purify water mechanically. They clarify rather than purify. Others depend upon some curious property of the medium, like animal charcoal. Such cunning matters have to be frequently renewed. The purifier I suggest combines a rather coarse filtration with an effective aëration and something of a specific chemical action as well. But its beauty is its cheapness. Only one penny, and as good as any other.—Fredk. Guthrie, in *Gardening Illustrated*.

New Corporation Offices, Dublin.—The new municipal offices, which are being fitted up in the building formerly known as La Touche's Bank, on Cork Hill, are being brought to completion by the contractor, Mr. J. J. Leggett. When finished, several of the new offices will greatly facilitate the duties of the most important departments of the Corporation, the accommodation provided for them in the City-hall having been for some years past found very inadequate. The offices proposed to be removed to the new building are those of the Public Health Department, Finance and Leases Committee, City Treasurer and Accountants' and the City Architect and Building Surveyor's offices. The additional space gained in the City-hall by the transference of these offices will be utilised by increasing the accommodation for other municipal departments, the space at the disposal of which is at present much restricted.

Builders' Benevolent Institution.—The thirty-seventh anniversary dinner of this Institution took place on Thursday evening last at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Stanley G. Bird, President, in the chair, supported by Mr. Ewan Christian (President of the Royal Institute of British Architects), Mr. George Plucknett, J.P., and other friends of the Institution. Subscriptions and donations to the amount of 665*l.* 14s. were announced during the evening. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next.

School of Art Wood-Carving.—We are requested to state that the School of Art Wood-Carving at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, in connexion with the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, has been re-opened for the winter session with improved accommodation for pupils. Full particulars of the classes and the lessons by correspondence, also as to work executed in the school, can be had from the manager. We may add that the school has been awarded a silver medal in the Educational Section of the International Health Exhibition, and the following students have also obtained honours:—Miss M. E. Reeks, Silver Medal; Miss H. E. Wahab, Bronze Medal; Mr. D. Chisholm, Bronze Medal. The school also gained the highest award for wood-carving, a silver medal, at the Art Exhibition held in September last at Eastbourne. The main purpose of the school is to teach the art of wood-carving to students of the industrial class who cannot afford to pay for instruction, and although the school is to some extent aided by grants from the City and Guilds Institute and fees received from more wealthy pupils, its financial resources are not commensurate with the work which it has undertaken.

Temple Chambers.—Amongst other new buildings which are about to be erected on the vacant land facing the Thames Embankment, belonging to the Corporation, is an extensive block of offices and residential apartments, designated Temple Chambers. The site of the intended buildings is at the west end of the vacant land, immediately adjoining the eastern block of buildings within the Temple grounds, overlooking the Gardens. The site stretches southwards from Tudor-street to the Embankment, and the buildings, when completed, will have a frontage of about 400 ft. to one of the new streets which intersect the ground, having also a handsome frontage to the Embankment. Mr. J. Whichcord, of Palace-chambers, Westminster, is the architect.

CONTRACTS AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Epitome of Advertisements in this Number.

CONTRACTS.

Nature of Work, or Materials.	By whom required.	Architect, Surveyor, or Engineer.	Tenders to be delivered.	Page.
Sewering, Kerbing, Channelling, &c., New Southgate	Southgate Local Board	C. G. Lawson	Nov. 11th	xviii.
Carriage Timber, &c.	Great Western Ry. Co.	*Official*	do.	ii.
Road Making and Paving	Fulham Board of Wrks	do.	Nov. 12th	ii.
Erection of Retort House	Isle of Thanet Gas Co.	H. E. Jones, C.E.	Nov. 13th	xviii.
Road Making, New Windsor	.....	T. V. H. Davison, C.E.	Nov. 15th	ii.
Street Watering Posts, &c.	Southend Local Board	A. Clayton	Nov. 17th	xviii.
Enlargement of Sorting Office, Stoke Newingtn	Commissnrs. of Works	*Official*	do.	ii.
Government Offices, Newcastle-on-Tyne	do.	do.	Nov. 22nd	i.
Fittings for Sorting Office, Liverpl. Post-Office	do.	do.	Nov. 24th	ii.
Works and Repairs (Hampton Court, Kew, and Richmond District)	do.	do.	do.	i.
Pipe Sewer	Bexley Local Board	do.	Nov. 26th	ii.
New Museum, Chester	.....	Thos. M. Lockwood	Nov. 29th	ii.
Repairs and Alterations to Station Buildings	Gt. Eastern Railway Co.	J. Wilson	Dec. 1st	ii.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Nature of Appointment.	By whom Advertised.	Salary.	Applications to be in.	Page.
Surveyor	Chiswick Local Board	200*l.* per annum	Nov. 17th	xvi.
Assistant Surveyor	Finchley Local Board	100*l.* do.	Nov. 22nd	xvi.
Surveyor	Dartford Highway Brd.	200*l.* do.	Nov. 28th	xvi.

TENDERS.

For alterations and additions to the London Rowing Club-house, Putney. Mr. George A. Dunnage, architect. No. 5, John-street, Adelphi. Quantities by Mr. C. L. Cadney, 57, Moorgate-street:—

Thos. Knight & Sons	£2,364 0 0
Chamberlain Bros.	1,958 0 0
Langdale & Hallett	1,923 0 0
W. H. Smith	1,990 0 0
J. & P. Hermon	1,792 0 0
Robert Aviss & Co.	1,767 0 0
T. H. Adamson & Sons, Putney*	1,730 0 0

* Accepted subject to certain reductions to be arranged.

For the erection of a residence in the Arkwright-road, Hampstead, for Mr. H. Gosschalk. Mr. R. A. Brigge, architect:—

Barrett	£5,260 0 0
Conder	4,844 0 0
Whittey	4,813 0 0
Boyce	4,373 0 0
Foster & Dicksee	4,255 0 0
Kirk & Randall	4,026 0 0
Killby & Gayford	4,010 0 0

For alterations and repairs at the Northumberland Arms, Brompton-road, for Mr. G. Frei. Mr. H. W. Budd, architect, 76, Vincent-square:—

Fish, Prestige, & Co.	£588 0 0
Stimpson & Co.	542 0 0
Hoare & Son	528 0 0
Pemberton	514 0 0
Lamble (accepted)	487 0 0
New Counters, Pewtering, &c.	
Warne	£249 0 0
Helling	242 15 0
Sanders & Sons (accepted)	215 2 0

For alterations at 396 and 398, York-road, Camden Town, for Mr. J. Collingwood. Mr. G. McDonell, architect, 2, Arundel-square, N.:—

Austin	£520 0 0
Osborn	425 0 0
Goodman	407 0 0
Chant (accepted)	391 0 0

For the erection of new schools, on Windmill-hill, Bristol, for the Bristol School Board, on alternative plans:—

	A.	B.
Eastabrook & Sons	£8,123	£8,204
T. N. Lewis	8,075	8,350
H. A. Forse	8,050	8,700
Cowlin & Son	7,554	7,608
A. Krauss	7,456	7,438
Enos Gray	7,373	7,780
R. J. Crocker	7,234	7,439
William Church	7,149	7,200
H. J. Rossiter	6,843	6,855
A. J. Beavan	6,700	6,950
E. Hatherley (accepted)	6,467	6,467

For the erection of two pairs of cottages, for the Colchester Co-operative Society, on Lord's Land Estate. Mr. J. W. Start, architect, Colchester. Quantities by the architect:—

G. Lee	£940 0 0
C. Shepherd	920 0 0
G. Farran	840 0 0
C. Eade	830 0 0
C. Oldridge	785 0 0
A. Gladwell	765 0 0
A. Chambers	750 0 0
F. Dupont	648 0 0
H. Ambrose (accepted)	620 0 0
A. Diss (withdrawn)	550 0 0

Accepted for external and internal repairs, fitting-up baths, closets, and general decorations to mansion, at Belsize Park-gardens, for Mr. J. Wright:—

Hobbs & Son, Enfield	£361 0 0

[No competition.]

For new Catholic Church and Presbytery, in the Blenheim-road, Deal. Mr. Frederick A. Walters, architect, 4, Great Queen-street, Westminster. Quantities by Mr. J. F. Carew, 22, Surrey-street, Strand:—

	A.*	B.†	C.‡	D.§
Adcock, Dover	£2,997	£986 0	£377	£500
Trollope, Lower Walmer	2,861	921 0	386	454
Martin, Ramsgate	2,746	946 0	367	450
Brooks, Folkestone	2,736	939 10	382	460
Wise, Deal	2,571	908 0	376	412
Denne, Deal	2,445	900 0	389	438

* The Church and Sacristy. † The Presbytery.
‡ The Tower. § Omission of Transepts.

For alterations, repairs, and other works, to be done at the Horse and Dolphin public-house, Soho, for Mr. Cooper. Mr. N. Clark, architect:—

Johnson & Manners	£725 0 0
Hale	695 0 0
Bolding	597 0 0
Feltham Bros.	530 0 0
Mower	525 0 0
T. L. Green	497 0 0

For alterations at the Alfred's Head public-house, Newington-causeway, for Mr. H. R. Cope. Messrs. Barnard & Medland, architects:—

Shurmur	£585 0 0
Gill	575 0 0
Hemmings & Mullins	560 0 0
Mower	555 0 0
Beale	539 0 0
Croaker	485 0 0
Pewterers' Work, including Cabinet.	
Saunders & Co.	617 0 0
Warne	477 0 0
Heath	456 0 0

For erecting detached villa, at Manor-road, Stoke Newington. Messrs. Bray, Webb, & Co., architects:—

Harriss (accepted)	£430 0 0

For the erection of superintendent's new house, lodge, and other works at the Western Hospital, for the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District. Messrs. A. & C. Harston, architects, 15, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Quantities supplied:—

W. Hammond	£4,800	0	0
Hill Bros.	4,258	0	0
Gould & Brand	3,985	0	0
Smith & Son, Kensington	3,978	0	0
W. Johnson	3,898	0	0
R. & E. Evans	3,885	0	0
H. T. Sanders	3,798	0	0
Balaam Bros.	3,591	0	0
Howell & Son	3,570	0	0
J. B. Potter	3,530	0	0
Feltham Bros.	3,500	0	0
J. Dickeson	3,496	0	0
Magee & Co., 182, Brompton-road*	3,350	0	0

* Accepted.

For sewerage works at Barking, for the Local Board:—

Argent	£3,447	0	0
Cornish	2,000	0	0
Jackson	1,884	0	0
Stewart	1,818	3	8
Cardus	1,818	0	0
Bottoms	1,763	0	0
Simpson	1,738	11	7
Wood	1,723	0	0
Beadle Bros.	1,718	0	0
Hawkins	1,689	0	0
Maycroft	1,665	0	0
Smith	1,585	0	0
Catley	1,544	0	0
Peell & Son	1,435	0	0
B. Cooke & Co., Battersea (accepted)	1,425	0	0
Nicholson	1,384	0	0
Saunders	1,248	0	0
Neave	1,116	0	0

For a dwelling-house, at Beckenham, for Mr. R. R. Gibbs. Mr. Geo. Waymouth, architect:—

Richardson Bros.	£1,098	0	0
Henry Brown	1,095	0	0
Shurmur	1,044	0	0
Jones	937	0	0
Taylor & Grist	925	0	0
Howe & White (accepted)	890	0	0

For new tower at the Church of Chesham Bois, Bucks. Mr. Geo. Waymouth, architect:—

Taylor & Grist	£490	0	0

For foundations for assembly-rooms and offices for the New and Latter House of Israel, Gillingham, Kent. Messrs. William Margetts, Son, & Co., architects. Quantities by the architects:—

E. B. Brass, London	£2,453	0	0
Geo. Shaw, London	1,780	0	0
J. Heaven, Strood	1,764	0	0
J. H. Trueman, London	1,653	0	0
S. Ames, Strood	1,543	0	0
J. C. Trueman, Luton	1,467	0	0
W. Hocking, Strood	1,460	0	0
Honey & Rye, Gillingham	1,360	0	0

For building the superstructure of the Jones Memorial Block, at the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. Mr. T. Hellyer, architect, Ryde, Isle of Wight. Quantities supplied by Mr. H. P. Foster, No. 5, John-street, Adelphi:—

Ingram & Sons (accpted)	£9,984	0	0

For the erection of small bazaar, for Messrs. Piercy & Hutchings, Bournemouth. Messrs. Kemp, Welch, & Pinder, architects:—

W. Stanley	£1,518	10	9
J. Huxtable	1,441	0	0
Jenkins & Son	1,414	0	0
A. H. Stroud	1,389	0	0
C. A. D. George	1,350	0	0
Saunders	1,335	0	0

[Architects' estimate, 1,435 17s. 4d.]

For pulling down and rebuilding 20 and 21, Little Windmill-street. Mr. D. C Nicholls, architect. Quantities by Mr. H. P. Foster:—

Green & Sons	£3,463	0	0
Bangs	3,159	0	0
Colls & Sons	3,010	0	0
Mowlem & Co.	2,948	0	0
Conder	2,8·8	0	0
Scrivener & Co.	2,883	0	0
Lawrence	2,8·8	0	0
J. R. Hunt	2,799	0	0

Accepted for alterations and additions to Nos. 3 and 4, Brunswick-street, Hackney, for Mr. Freeman. Mr. H. F. Simmonds, architect, Cambridge-heath:—

G. G. Hardy, Pritchard's-road, Hackney-road	£140	0	0

Accepted for alterations and repairs to Broke House, Ford-street, Old Ford, for Mr. Macklin. Mr. H. F. Simmonds, architect:—

Bentley, Walthamstow	£100	0	0

Accepted for alterations and additions to No. 166, Green-street, Bethnal Green, for Mr. R. Preston. Mr. H. F. Simmonds, architect:—

Delaforce, Bonner-lane, Green-street, Bethnal-green	£130	0	0

For constructing new road sewers, &c., on the Wimbledon Estate, for the Directors of the Birkbeck Freehold Land Society. Mr. Sydney B. Grosvenor, surveyor, 23, Southampton-buildings:—

P. Pound (accepted)	£940	0	0

For engineer's work in constructing and heating picture gallery, at Fonthill, Wilts, for Mr. Alfred Morrison. Messrs. Gordon & Lowther, architects:—
Marshall & Hatch, Bingfield Iron Works, London.
[Accepted at schedule of prices.]

For iron stable fittings at above:—
Marshall & Hatch.
[Accepted at schedule of prices.]

For the erection of business premises, in Bermondsey-street, Southwark, for Messrs. F. M. Hudson & Sons. Mr. William Eve, architect, 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street:—

Boyce	£2,450	0	0
Downs	2,264	0	0
Shepherd	2,225	0	0
Shurmur	2,079	0	0
Harris & Wardrop	2,074	0	0
Salt	2,065	0	0
Aldridge & Jenvey, Camberwell*	1,900	0	0

* Accepted.

Stables, Brompton.—In the list of tenders for this job printed last week, it should have been stated that the only reason of Mr. Holland's (which was the lowest) not being accepted, was because Mr. Craske offered to complete in ten days' less time.

Special Notice.—Lists of tenders frequently reach us too late for insertion. They should be delivered at our office, 46, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C., not later than four p.m. on Thursdays.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. J. C.—W. E. M.—T. R. R.—G. W. U.—C. B. A.—J. E. H.—E G.—A. R. J.—W. C. (we are making inquiries, but have as yet obtained no reliable information on the point).—A. W. (drawings received).—W. B. & Son.—T. H. C. (it is probable that some of them may be republished, but it rests partly with the separate authors).—C. B. (too late for this week).

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